

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. V.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1906.

No. 34

White Men Not Fitted for Noble Art of Ditch-Digging

The American Eagle, the proud bird of—well, we'll pause to remark that he's had such a large bunch of tail feathers plucked from him recently that Charity impels us to pause 'ere completing the trite phrase.

And thereby hangs a tale—not altogether the Eagle's tail.

For not a few months past we children of Uncle Sam have been accustomed to have our enthusiasm with respect to "Republican Institutions," "American Institutions," "the Land of Liberty," "the Refuge of the Oppressed of All Nations," etc., etc., somewhat dampened at times by our more or less envious (though sometimes observing) cousins across the seas, and our cynics at home; by the ironical term "Spread Eagleism!" When, now and then, an exuberant or boastful American, gave vent to his patriotism in extravagant recitation of the accomplishments of his kindred, he was frequently discomfited by the scornful exclamation, "Hear the Eagle scream!"

Poor Bird; what sins of omission and commission you'll have to answer for some day!

But, withal, you have been rather a Proud Bird up to—well up to the time when your keepers spread your wings so far that 'twas but slight trouble to pluck a handful of your tail feathers.

That idea has been abroad in the land for these several years—some thought the dislocation occurred when the "Powers that Be" plucked a feather or two to cover Cuba; others aver that you began to moult when the "Powers that Be" spread a handful of your plumage over the Philippines (we'd almost forgotten that once a feather or two of yours had been wafted to the Hawaiian Isles—we're almost becoming accustomed to them); but we opine that your most serious troubles began to incubate about the time our Merry Jingoos concluded to show the thriftless, incapable Frenchman how to dig ditches.

To be sure, 'twas a big ditch—so big and great a ditch that, by common consent, 'tis given a more dignified appellation—canal,—the canal,—the greatest canal of which the world has knowledge—in short, the Panama Canal.

The Frenchman coveted the glory of beginning and consummating this grand and glorious work—and he did begin it. And we looked on with envious and skeptical eyes until—until the Frenchman failed; and then,—well, then we chuckled for a while; and then,—well, then the Eagle began to scream:

"I'll do it! Of course I'll do it—who else can do it?"

Ah, Proud Bird, what a pity!

We—jingoos and all—believed you: we had such supreme confidence in you that you had but to scream and we accepted your screech as Gospel.

Alas, "what fools we poor mortals be!"

When you, Proud Bird, declared that you, and you only, would or could dig that ditch, neither you nor we had even dreamed that you were not equal to the task. Neither you nor we, of course, possess the talents (we'll not attempt to enumerate them) of the "Powers that Be," and consequently, Proud Bird, we suppose that neither you nor the common herd who owe and cheerfully give allegiance to Uncle Samuel should rightfully complain when the "Powers

that Be" tell us neither we nor any of our kin are capable of digging that ditch.

Of course, Proud Bird, 'twas quite a jolt to us—jingoos and all—when our incompetency as ditch-diggers was made known to us by the "Powers that Be." Foolish ones that we appear to be, we had been screeching and screaming with you so long and so often about our manifold accomplishments that we appear to have quite forgotten the gentle art of Ditch-Digging.

"Pity 'tis—"

Oh, well, we can't dig ditches—neither we nor our kin, be they from temperate, tropical or frigid zone—the "Powers that Be" have said so, and that effectually squelches our pretensions as masters of the noble art of Ditch-Digging.

But hold—the "Powers that Be" are not so harsh after all! 'Tis true, they've told us, Proud Bird, that we're not competent—neither we nor our kin—to dig ditches; but they've leavened the harshness of their dictum with this cheering information:

We can pay for the digging of the ditch!

Understand? We can't dig the ditch; but we can still do some digging—we can dig into our pockets to pay the fellow who can dig the ditch—the fellow who will dig the ditch,—so say the "Powers that Be."

You want to know who's the fellow that can "skin" you in ditch-digging?

Well, well; what presumption!

Haven't you been told by the Omnipotent Ones that you are ignorant of the noble art of Ditch-Digging? Oh, you've embraced the Missourian's creed, have you, and you "just want to know?" Well, if you must know, listen—and you, Proud Bird, too:

You may screech and you may scream, and you may boast of your achievements in peace and war, but in the gentle and noble are of Ditch-Digging the Heathen Chinee "has you skinned a city block!"

Now will you be good—what's that? You don't believe it? And you say that the "Powers that Be" can't hire enough Chinamen to dig that ditch in any event?

Well, well; you had better wake up!

Relying on the fact that not over 500 of the Chinese residents in the United States (the territory over which the Proud Bird can fairly claim original jurisdiction) could under any circumstances be induced to embark in the noble art of Ditch-Digging in the Panama Canal Zone, and nursing the illusion that the Contract Labor Law would prohibit the importation of the many thousands of coolies who would be required to dig the big ditch; and, having knowledge of the methods pursued at all times when a large number of Celestials are taken from their native land to perform specific labor in foreign climes; and knowing that the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States interferes with that pacific condition known as "involuntary servitude"; and believing that the Chinese Exclusion Law is yet in full force and effect, you are at a loss to understand how, when and why the guileless Chinee can dig that ditch.

Well, son of Uncle Samuel, we'll tell you.

But, before we disclose the nature of the whys and wherefores, permit us to relate briefly how we became possessed of this more or less important information:

There was formed in San Francisco some two or

more years ago an organization known as the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League. Its title signifies the purpose of its formation, and, consistently therewith, its many thousands of members are opposed to the migration of Chinese to our shores, and though they regard the "Chinese Question" as a closed incident in the main, they are ever on the alert to the end that it shall remain a closed incident. Recently the League was made aware of the fact that the "Powers that Be" had determined to knock a few holes in the Chinese Exclusion Law, the Contract Labor Law and the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by "inviting bids" for the service of many thousands of Chinese in digging the big ditch more euphoniously termed the Panama Canal. The League took exception to this procedure, and adopted resolutions protesting against the announced policy of the "Powers that Be" in this respect. These resolutions were forwarded to the Isthmian Canal Commission, to the President of the United States and others. In the last issue of the LABOR CLARION the reply of the Isthmian Canal Commission was quoted, together with the League's comments thereon. The Commission's action was based on an opinion rendered by the Attorney-General of the United States on the legal issues involved in the importation of the thousands of Coolie contract slaves whom it is proposed to have dig the big ditch. This "opinion" has come to hand since the publication of the Isthmian Canal Commission's reply to the League's communication inclosing the resolutions protesting against the employment of Coolie slaves on the Panama Canal. The "opinion" is a gem. Read it—here it follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, July 12, 1906.

The Secretary of War—SIR:—I have received your communication of the 8th inst., reading as follows:

"I forward to you herewith the draft of an agreement prepared by Mr. Charlton and approved by Messrs. Stevens and Shonts, and request your opinion as to whether the agreement is within the authority of the Commission and according to law."

The draft of agreement is one providing for the furnishing of a number of Chinese laborers to be brought from China and employed upon the work of the Panama Canal. It is a proposed agreement between the Canal Commission and the International Contracting Company, organized under the laws of Maine.

By it the company will agree to supply male Chinamen, to defray the expenses of feeding and clothing them, and transport them back to China at the expiration of their respective contracts of employment; to take measures to identify each individual Chinaman; to file with the American Consul and in the office of the company in the Canal Zone, where it will be opened to inspection, a copy of the contract with each individual Chinaman, the form of which is to be approved by the Secretary of War before being signed, no different contracts to be made; to provide foremen for gangs of Chinese, through whom orders are to be given them, and physicians to attend them, and to deport to the original ports of embarkation in China, all Chinese who shall for any cause cease working for the company, with the

(Concluded on Page 8.)

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting,
Held October 19, 1906.**

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President Haggerty in the chair; minutes of previous meeting approved.

CREDENTIALS—Undertakers—L. A. Mason; Stage Employees—F. B. Williams, vice I. S. Simmons; Photo-Engravers—A. London, vice W. Bauer; Ship Drillers—R. Boyd, vice E. L. Perret; Bakery Wagon Drivers—C. E. LeFeore, vice H. Adams; Cemetery Employees—John Ferro, vice P. F. Hamilton; delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed: From Japanese and Korean League, with inclosed resolutions in reference to Chinese being employed on the Panama Canal. From C. M. Hayble, informing the Council that he is a candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court. From Attorney Henry B. Lister, calling the Council's attention to the constitutional amendment in reference to the raising of salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court. From W. A. Doble, Chairman of the Public Safety Committee, requesting the Council to appoint two members on committee. *Referred to Local Unions:* An appeal from Federal Labor Union, No. 11345, of Vallejo, Cal., for aid; Council recommends that the affiliated unions lend all the financial assistance they possibly can toward this union. *Referred to LABOR CLARION:* From the Cigar Makers' Advisory Board of York, Pa., declaring the cigar called "Barrister" unfair. *Referred to Organizing Committee:* From the Street Railroad Construction Workers, in reference to organizing. *Referred to Executive Committee:* From R. P. Jennings, of the California Promotion Committee, desiring information as to wages, etc. Wage scale and agreement of the Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Attendants. *Referred to Hall Association:* From H. Harris, informing the Council of halls to rent.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Musicians—Report that they had been informed that a non-union band of twenty pieces has been engaged to furnish music for the skating rink near Golden Gate Park, the band men being Italians imported for the occasion. Butchers—The eight-o'clock closing movement is a decided success. Milkers—Request delegates to insist upon the label on all milk purchased. Freight Handlers—Initiating many new members and report progress. Bakery Drivers—Business good; donated \$400 to the San Jose members on strike. Horseshoers—Request the assistance of union men in the enforcing of their stamp on all horses being shod. Leather Workers—Business good; organization making good progress; union is agitating the use of stamp on all leather goods. Stage Employees—Business fair; membership increasing. Waiters—Business fair; union is carrying on a gigantic fight against the Japanese restaurants, and request the Executive Committee of the Council to assist them along the same lines. Moved and seconded that the Executive Committee be instructed to devise ways and means to assist Local Waiters, No. 30, in their struggle against the Japanese restaurants of this city; carried. Machinists—Are having some difficulty in reference to conditions with Auto Livery Company, corner Van Ness and Golden Gate avenues.

SPECIAL ORDER—Consideration of final report of Hall Committee. The report was as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates, San Francisco Labor Council—DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—Your Special Hall Committee herewith submits its final report, having accomplished the work intrusted to it.

The proceedings of your committee have been reported to you from time to time up to the date when the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association (a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California) formally assumed charge of the hall and headquarters enterprise, consequently it is not necessary at this time to relate in detail the work of your committee, and for that reason we will confine this report to a resume of matters heretofore submitted to you, and to matters on which you have not as yet taken formal action.

Your special committee was delegated to secure a site for a permanent headquarters and hall build-

ing for the Labor Council, but was not assured the financial support of the Council itself. In fact, when this committee was appointed there were few, if any, of the delegates who believed that there was any likelihood of the committee accomplishing much of a practical nature—all agreed that a hall and headquarters building was a necessity, but none advanced a practical plan for securing such a place.

Under these somewhat unpromising, if not discouraging circumstances, your committee undertook the work intrusted to it. Fortunately, delegates to this Council other than members of the original committee, became interested in the project, and assisted the committee materially. It was due to this fact that your committee was enabled to secure a site. The conditions under which a site was leased on Fourteenth street, near Mission, have been fully explained to you and need not be repeated here.

The site secured, the problem confronting the committee was the raising of sufficient funds to erect and furnish a building. After thoroughly considering the question, the committee decided that best results would be obtained by securing the necessary funds from as few unions as possible.

In pursuance of this policy, your committee called on a few of the larger unions to advance the necessary funds, and, we are pleased to report, every organization we asked for money responded favorably, making pledges of loans ranging from \$500 to \$2,500. The unions which are financing the enterprise, and the amounts which they have advanced, are as follows:

Brewery Workmen (Local Nos. 7, 227 and 293, represented in the Local Joint Executive Board of Brewery Workmen), \$2,500.

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, Division No. 205, \$2,000.

Typographical Union, No. 21, \$2,000.

Steam Laundry Workers, Local No. 26, \$2,000.

Bakers' Union, No. 24, \$1,000.

Iron Molders' Union, No. 164, \$500.

Gas Workers' Union, \$500.

The total is \$10,500.

After securing pledges for these amounts, the committee made a contract with the W. G. Hind Improvement Co. for the erection of a two-story frame structure, at a contract price of \$6,625. Later we agreed to pay the contractors a bonus of \$250 if they completed the building by November 1. Since construction was commenced several changes were made in the plans which will increase the cost somewhat. These matters, as well as the furnishing of the four halls which the building contains, are now in the hands of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, and at this time your committee cannot report the entire cost of constructing and furnishing the building.

Before soliciting financial assistance from the unions your committee determined on a policy which would vest the ownership of the hall building in the Labor Council. This has been accomplished. The first step was a decision to form a corporation, the control of which would be vested in the Labor Council. To accomplish this has been specified in the By-Laws that only a limited amount of the stock of the corporation be issued until the corporation is free from debt, but, if the recommendations of your committee are concurred in, a majority of the limited amount of stock to be issued will be held by the Labor Council.

When your committee went before the several unions it made several pledges which have been reported to you from time to time, and which received your approval, as well as the approval of the San Francisco Labor Council Association. In brief, we declared to the unions that they would be given representation on the Board of Directors while they remain creditors. This has been done, each of the seven unions advancing money having one representative on the Board.

We also informed these unions that they would be given first choice in the selection of office and meeting accommodations. This promise has been kept.

We also declared that the rents to be charged would compare favorably with those prevailing before the recent calamities. The Board of Directors has fairly regarded this promise.

In conformity with the pledges made by your committee, as well as the policy it adopted, we make the following recommendations:

1.—In order that the Labor Council may have control of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, we recommend that \$200 be appropriated for the purchase of twenty shares of the capital stock of said Association, the shares to be apportioned as follows: One share to each of the nine Directors of the Association, and eleven shares to a Trustee or Trustees to be named by the Council.

In making this recommendation we make this stipulation: When the stock is issued each of the persons to whom it is issued shall immediately assign such stock and place the certificate in the custody of the Secretary of the Council.

BUY THE
=UNION MADE=
Douglas Shoe

—AT—

GOODMAN'S

1726—FILLMORE—1726

Between Sutter and Post

Summerfield & Haines

(Successors to Summerfield & Roman)

**Clothing, Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Shoes**

—AGENTS—

Carhartt Overalls and Bridgemen's

Gloves

1071-73 MARKET ST. San Francisco

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets

GANTNER BROS.

Incorporated

Undertakers and Embalmers

3460 16th St., bet. Church and Sanchez

Telephone Special 132

San Francisco, Cal.

**Our Annex will
Soon Open**

In addition to all of our regular lines, we shall include a Housefurnishing and Toy Department, which will be ready in a few days.

Our Housefurnishing Department means a big saving to all thrifty housewives. In this Department everything will be economically priced.

Our Toy Department, which will be by far the largest of any in San Francisco, will carry everything to make the little fellows happy for Christmas. Watch for the opening of these two vast Departments. We are just doubling the size of our store, which means that we were crowded for room and people come to shop where they get the best values, which means at Pragers.

Pragers

ALWAYS RELIABLE

MARKET and JONES

2—In order to secure the loans advanced by the unions, a mortgage on the Association's property has been executed in favor of the Renters' Loan and Trust Company, acting as trustee. Bonds of \$100 each, bearing 4 per cent interest, have been issued to the amount of \$10,500, and are secured by the mortgage referred to. In connection with this transaction, and in accordance with pledges made by your committee, we recommend the adoption of the following:

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this 19th day of October, 1906, that it solemnly pledges itself to accept and confirm the nominations by each of the creditor unions of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association of one member of the Board of Directors of said Association, and that it will instruct the trustees of its stock in said Association to vote said stock in favor of the nominees for Directors of such creditor unions; and be it further

"Resolved, That the pledge contained in the foregoing shall not be amended or altered in any respect without the consent of each and all of the creditor unions of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association."

The office rooms in the Association's building have been allotted as reported in the LABOR CLARION of October 12. The Labor Council has been allotted three office rooms at a rental of \$37.50 a month, and the use of the large hall for its regular weekly meetings at a rental of \$20 a month. We recommend that the Council do formally accept these offices and hall on the terms specified.

The building will be ready for occupancy November 1, but we believe will be sufficiently completed to enable the Council to hold its next meeting there.

In concluding this report we desire to state that we believe we have laid the foundation of an enterprise which will culminate in the building of a grand labor temple on our own ground when the present lease has expired. We believe that by proper management of the Labor Council Hall Association funds almost sufficient to purchase a lot will be accumulated during the next six years, and that it will then be an easy matter to sell to our affiliated unions the remaining stock of the corporation, and with the proceeds erect a building which Organized Labor can in reality call its own, and of which we will all be proud.

A verbal explanation of certain business arrangements in connection with the hall corporation will be made by the committee. Respectfully submitted,

R. CORNELIUS, Chairman.
J. J. O'NEILL, Secretary.
D. MCLENNAN.
WM. P. McCABE.

Moved and seconded that the report be adopted and the recommendations concurred in; carried unanimously.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Committee recommends:

1—That the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street, John Finnigan & Co., proprietors; concurred in.
2—That the Council declare its intention to levy a boycott against the grocery firm of John King & Co., Twenty-second and Valencia streets, subject to report of the Secretary. Moved that the matter lay over one week; carried.
3—That the appeal for aid from the Lithographers of New York be filed; concurred in.
4—That the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the H. F. Kurz Bakery, 3109 Twenty-fourth street; concurred in.
5—In reference to the resolution presented by Delegate Frankel, for the indorsement of Emil Liess for Justice of the Supreme Court, Committee recommends that the following resolution be indorsed:

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, having declared itself against Judge F. J. Murasky and his candidacy for the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, this day indorses the candidate of the Socialist Party, Attorney-at-Law Emil Liess, for the long term as Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, and that we urge upon the members of all unions affiliated with this body the necessity of supporting at the coming election said candidate of the Socialist Party, in order that we may not only administer a stinging rebuke to these judges who in the past have shown a tendency to apply the writ of injunction with undue severity during labor disputes, and also that we may vote and work together for said candidate, Emil Liess, and help to bring about a more impartial administration of justice in our courts and place upon the bench of the Supreme Court a man whose past record is one of constant friendliness toward Labor."

Moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted; carried.

THE WORKINGMAN'S STORE

Every Dollar Spent on Market Street Helps Build the Real San Francisco

Again KRAGENS tells you about the magnificent values which it has to offer in Clothing.

Again it tells you about those

\$12.50 Cravenettes

\$12.50 Suits

\$12.50 Overcoats

You may buy a genuine Priestly Cravenette with the word "Priestly" stamped on the material; the very latest patterns; the proper styles and the payments are **\$1.00 A WEEK FOR A FULL \$23.00 WORTH AND THE PRICE IS . . . \$12.50**

Overcoats, the 50-inch length, in all materials and the purest of ALL-WOOL and when you see the perfect fit, the great shoulders and the general style, you know it is the regular **\$25.00 Overcoat. PAY KRAGENS \$1.00 WEEKLY AND IT IS YOURS \$12.50 FOR . . .**

The Suit KRAGENS sells you at **\$12.50** is the **\$23.00** Suit elsewhere. You select from thousands of Serges, Worsteds, Cheviots, Thibets and Tweeds—all styles, and when you have one of these Suits you are dressed in the height of fashion. **YOU PAY KRAGENS \$1.00 WEEKLY AND THE SUIT IS YOURS \$12.50 FOR . . .**

VERY SPECIAL

Everyone knows that "President" Suspenders, **25c** are regularly **50c**—at KRAGENS . . .

25c and 35c Neckwear . . . 12½c

Collars worth **12½c** each are sold at **50c** per dozen KRAGENS for . . .

60c Derby ribbed Underwear at KRAGENS is 37c



KRAGENS 1141-1151 MARKET ST.



ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Report having installed the Water Workers, beginning with 82 members.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—Committee submitted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, At a public meeting in Union Square, San Francisco, on the 13th inst., which meeting was called for the ostensible purpose of discussing existing conditions in the city and devising a remedy therefor, the duly accredited representatives of the San Francisco Labor Council were denied a hearing, by reason of the refusal of the self-constituted managers of the meeting to permit any discussion whatever; and

"WHEREAS, A set of officers was appointed and a set of resolutions declared adopted without consultation or consent of the citizens assembled at said meeting, against the protest of a large number of citizens there present and without full or any knowledge of their character or purport on the part of citizens; and

"WHEREAS, From the manner of action of the promoters of said meeting there is grave reason to doubt the sincerity of their professed purposes and strong reason to believe that an ulterior motive lies behind the attempted organization; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled October 19, 1906, that we disapprove of the methods adopted in the conduct of the Union Square meeting and reiterate the protest made, or sought to be made, by our representatives against those methods; further

"Resolved, That we indorse and hereby reaffirm the declaration made by our representatives, that we stand ready now and at all times to do everything within our power, in co-operation with the authorities, to preserve the peace and to safeguard the community in all the rights of person and property; further

"Resolved, That, in pledging our assistance to these ends, we recognize that good results can only be obtained by strict observance of the law and with due respect for the authority of the officials entrusted with the administration thereof, and we therefore declare our opposition to any steps, already taken or which may hereafter be proposed, for the formation of a so-called "committee of safety" or other body designed to supersede the public authorities or to act in any other way without full warrant of law, such measures being calculated to create confusion and conflict, and to increase rather than diminish offenses against life, limb and property."

Moved and seconded that the resolutions be adopted; carried. The committee recommended further that under the existing circumstances that the Labor Council does not send delegates to the organization or committee that called the meeting in Union Square October 13, 1906; concurred in. Moved and seconded that the Secretary answer communication of W. A. Doble, Chairman of Safety Committee, inclosing a copy of resolutions of committee; carried.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved and seconded that the Executive Committee be empowered to equip the offices of the Labor Council with furniture along with the Building Committee, who is at present furnishing the Labor Council's new hall; carried. Moved and seconded that the sum of \$400 be allowed Delegate J. J. O'Neill in attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor; carried.

RECEIPTS—Ship Joiners, \$8; Gas Workers, \$8; Barbers, \$8; Sugar Workers, \$8; Iron Molders, \$10; Hackmen, \$6; Machine Hands, \$2; Milkers, \$4; Bakery Drivers, \$8; Box Makers and Sawyers, \$8; Barber Shop Porters, \$2; Coopers, No. 65, \$6; Bakers, No. 24, \$14; Metal Polishers, \$12. Total, \$104.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; carfare, \$1.40; stenographer, \$15; Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, \$13.25; postage, \$3. Total, \$62.65.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

JEWELRY WORKERS.

Jewelry Workers, Local No. 19, has elected the following officers: President, W. D. Grant; Vice-President, S. Sanders; Financial Secretary, Charles Wurshing; Treasurer, J. Frey; Recording Secretary, E. Wear; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Halseth; Sentinel, W. Elder; Trustees—Charles Mendler, William Derman and W. Adcock; Auditors—F. Hatfield, M. Grace and J. Romeri.

The union has donated \$50 to assist Local No. 11 of Chicago, which is making a fight for an eight-hour day.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

As announced heretofore, Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to the Typographical Union, No. 21, has reorganized. The first meeting was held at the residence in San Anselmo of the President, Mrs. Emma G. Foley, on the 19th of September last. Mrs. Foley prepared a very fine luncheon and the few members who responded to the invitation to be present, did ample justice to the viands and greeted the parting hour with a pang of regret. On that occasion it was decided to hold future meetings at the homes of the members, on the afternoon of the second Friday of each month. No dues will be collected, but when necessary trolley rides, entertainments, etc., will be given to raise funds. The second meeting was held on the afternoon of Friday, October 12th, at the residence of Mrs. George Barron, 3331 Sacramento street, and the next regular meeting will be held on the afternoon of Friday, November 9th, at the residence of Mrs. Grant Munson, 404 Haight street. All members, particularly those who suffered loss in the recent disaster, are requested to be present at this meeting. Probably the first serious work of the Auxiliary will be the placing of the monument over the grave of Mr. W. W. Copeland, late President of the San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, which project was under consideration previous to the earthquake and fire of April 18th. Future meetings and addresses of members at whose homes the meetings will be held will be announced in the LABOR CLARION. Members are requested to send their new addresses to the Secretary to be forwarded East to the Women's International Auxiliary. No. 18 has been voted a new charter and a list of the membership is desired.

MRS. EMMA G. FOLEY, President.

MARY A. BARRON, Secretary,
3331 Sacramento St.

RETAIL CLERKS.

Vice-President Max E. Licht of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, installed a new Retail Clerks' local in San Rafael last Friday evening. The following officers were elected: President, Fred Smith; Past President, J. M. Riley; First Vice-President, H. D. Durst; Second Vice-President, B. Gilata; Treasurer, R. W. Johnson; Recording Secretary, H. B. Hock; Guide, Chris Wingst; Inside Guard, J. H. Provines; Outside Guard, Fred Ratje.

The formation of this union is one of the results of a mass meeting recently held in San Rafael which was addressed by Mr. Licht and several other San Francisco labor union officials.

PATHETIC WHINE BY A NON-UNIONIST.

A daily newspaper prints a whine which is signed "Robert White." This gentleman—perhaps imaginary—deplores the existence and the influence of labor unions. And he concludes as follows:

"I am an American mechanic, but God help me if I have to join a labor union in order to provide for myself and family."

"ROBERT WHITE."

Mr. Robert White, what kind of a mechanic are you? Your letter suggests a man more efficient as a whining talker than as a worker.

Let us assume that you are a mechanic.

Is it such a disgraceful thing to join a union that adds to the strength and self-respect of all those that join?

Perhaps you know that when a union which makes up the United States was formed there were some that talked as you do.

Some of the original states were inclined to say, "God help us if we have to join a union."

But they did join the union. Wasn't it a good thing? Haven't they all profited by it? Aren't they better off, more powerful, more self-respecting?

And, Mr. Robert White, are you aware of the fact that American wages are high—at least four times as great, on the average, as they were less than a hundred years ago?

If you are a bricklayer, or a carpenter, getting four or five dollars a day, do you know why you get that much money?

You get that because of the plucky fight that union men have made.

The trade-unions give you your big wages. It isn't the non-unionists that give you your good pay. If this country's mechanics consisted entirely of non-union workmen, of whining men who want all the benefit and none of the risk, you, Mr. Robert White, would be getting a dollar a day; you would be discharged without notice; you would be despised by your employer, and you would deserve to be despised, for you would have shown yourself a man without self-respect, ambition or courage.

Ignorance is probably at the bottom of your complaining. You probably don't know the work that unions have done for you and every other man who depends upon his daily labor for his daily bread.

The good wages that are paid today to the union man, and also to the non-unionist, are paid because union workingmen's wives have suffered—watched their children go hungry while their men fought for their union rights.

Self-sacrifice, courage, the spirit of manly friendship that should exist between all workers, are at the bottom of the American mechanic's prosperity.

The non-unionist who wants the big wages, but who would shirk the union dues and run away like a deserter in war time when the strike comes on, is not a man to criticise union labor. He may be weak and unfortunate. He is not admirable!

You should take pride in joining a union, Mr. White; you should be proud to contribute your share to the united action of workers. You should have within you that sense of loyalty, solidarity, respect for your class and for your work that makes the real trade-union man.

The trade-unions are far from perfect. But perfection is not common among human beings.

The trade-unions make mistakes—they are too dictatorial sometimes in power. Who is not dictatorial when powerful?

But the trade-unions represent in industry exactly what our union of states represents in politics or in national life.

The trade-unions represent a determination of men to stick to one another, to work with one another, suffer with one another when necessary, and prosper with one another all alike.

Mr. Robert White, God help the man who has within him so little sympathy with his fellows that he does not gladly join them and work with them, sharing prosperity and hard times, putting the welfare of all against the selfish wants of the self-seeking one.

Very pathetic in the life of a professional non-unionist is his belief in the flattery of those that use him. He helps to keep down wages. He betrays his own kind. And mean employers who use one workingman to fight another are fulsome in their praise of the non-union man's character. The poor ignorant man who has gone against his fellow workmen finds comfort in the praise of the rich men that praise him and despise him.

The non-union man, flattered by a rich enemy of unions, ought to know the kind of reception that a traitor gets in the enemy's camp. The non-unionist is received by the employer, fighting unions, as enthusiastically as the British received Benedict Arnold. And in his heart the employer despises the non-unionist whom he uses just as the general despises the soldier who sells out his country.

Workmen, stick together. What do you get out of life, except a mere living and your honor as men? Is not self-respect worth more to you than the money of a man that looks down upon you as you take it? You have climbed well up the hill together, arm in arm.

Stick together and you will reach the top. Divide, and you will roll to the bottom.—*Chicago American*.

The number of British paupers relieved in thirty-five selected urban districts on one day in August, 1906, corresponded to a rate of 210 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

I am going back to Eureka

J. Loewenthal

I want to go home quickly as I have big interests in Eureka—I am an honest merchant and for years have had the confidence of the Union Labor men in Eureka. I made a mistake in coming to San Francisco and I have lost money. I am now selling out at about one-half the usual price. I only carry the very highest grade of goods which you see itemized from day to day in the Examiner.

I particularly wish to call your attention to the following great values in Shoes—these shoes have been divided into five great lots and are made by the following makers, the best-known in all America:—

\$7.00 and \$8.00 Shoes made by Johnson & Murphy . \$2.95
 \$5.00 Men's Americus High-grade Box Calf \$2.85
 \$5.00 Shoes made by Hathaway, Soule & Harrington . \$2.50
 \$4.00 Shoes made by Buckingham & Hecht \$2.25
 \$3.50 and \$4.00 Shoes made by Keith (Maker of "Walkover" Shoes) \$1.75

Extraordinary bargains in \$7.00 to \$15.00 Stetson Hats at \$3.50 to \$5.75.

The finest Clothing in the world and the finest Furnishings, Dress Suit Cases, Bags, Umbrellas and Canes.

Open Saturday night until 10 o'clock, but the balance of the week we close at 6 o'clock.

J. LOEWENTHAL
721 VAN NESS AVE. 729
 Between Eddy & Turk Sts.

LABOR'S FIRST SKIRMISH.

Story of the Anti-Littlefield Campaign—Written Immediately After Returning From Maine.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

One of the things upon which I insisted was that Labor's campaign should be conducted upon a high plane; that personalities should be avoided; that the principles for which Labor stands should be enunciated; that the campaign against Mr. Littlefield should be made upon his policy and his record. State or local matters were not interfered with. The complaints of Labor enumerated in our Bill of Grievances and the special matters in which Mr. Littlefield had demonstrated his hostility to labor and the interests of the people generally were constantly put to the front. The principles for which Labor stands, the laws and policies which it advocates, are those which in their fullest sense carry with them the welfare of the people generally, hence our campaign was not a partisan one in any sense, but of vital interest to all citizens.

On the other hand, the attitude of Mr. Littlefield and of many who spoke for him and the press which supported him was that it was a piece of effrontery for Labor to enter into the campaign. The exercise of our right to appeal to our fellow citizens to aid us in the redress of our wrongs and theirs and the attainment of our rights and theirs was viciously attacked, ridiculed and misrepresented.

The fact that Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, Mr. Taft, of Ohio, Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, Mr. Beveridge, of Indiana, Mr. Watson, of Indiana, Mr. Hamilton, of Michigan, and other prominent Republicans entered Maine to advocate the re-election of Mr. Littlefield seemingly did not occur to Labor's opponents as being a matter of equal criticism, if cause for criticism there be, in the fact of taking part in a campaign where one is not a resident. How about the spellbinders so widely advertised? * * *

Then came Secretary of War Taft, who delivered a speech in Bath. Notwithstanding he had a large meeting and was respectfully listened to, the vote of Bath was his answer. * * *

In Rumford Falls, where "Uncle Joe" spoke, he was questioned by several in the audience when he boasted of existing conditions of Labor. A partisan paper reports a colloquy somewhat as follows:

Citizen—"Mr. Cannon, how is it that the trusts sell their goods cheaper in Europe than they do here?"

Mr. Cannon—"What is your name?"

Citizen—"Never mind my name. That doesn't matter. Answer my question."

Mr. Cannon—"My name is Joe Cannon. What's yours?"

Citizen—"I say again that doesn't matter. Answer my question."

Mr. Cannon—"Do you work? Do you earn an honest living?"

Citizen—"Yes; I work for the paper company up here thirteen hours a day for 90 cents."

Mr. Cannon—"Come out to Illinois and you can find a better job."

From various parts of the audience questions were asked which "Uncle Joe" failed to answer, but he became so abusive of the representatives of Labor that the chairman interfered and refused to allow further questioning. Not only Mr. Cannon, but Mr. Littlefield found citizens in many places darting questions at them, which they (Mr. Littlefield and Mr. Cannon) were either incapable of answering or unwilling to do so. * * *

It is common knowledge in the Second District of Maine that Mr. Littlefield's "influence" secured by corrupt methods his nomination for Congress over his opponent, Mr. Swazee, and that the railroads and corporate interests furnished the means.

That the trusts and corporate interests were enlisted in this campaign to prevent Mr. Littlefield's defeat is evidenced by the hysteria of the hostile press throughout the country. That they recognized him as their pliant tool no one questions, even now that the election is over.

The commercial, railroad and shipping trusts poured immense sums of money into the campaign and the methods used to "get" the nomination were amply employed to secure Mr. Littlefield's election at any cost.

The Parry-Post-Gripe-Nuts-Manufacturers'-Association and so-called Citizens' Alliance had their henchmen in the field. A Mr. York was much in evidence, even though his work was of the dark-lantern order.

A wholesale wine and whisky house of New York sent out letters to the grocery men and the illicit whisky dealers in prohibition Maine warning them against the "dangers" of Mr. Littlefield's defeat and the "invasion" of the "demagogues" of labor.

A trust representative of Boston sent out a "confidential" letter urging the "Interests" to stand together regardless of party against "that man Gompers."

Every species of trust influence, of corporate wealth methods ever employed in the most despicable and corrupt campaign in history was duplicated if not improved upon in the effort to prevent the defeat of Mr. Littlefield. It is to the credit and honor of the people there that they aided in administering a terrible rebuke to Mr. Littlefield and all he stood for.

That Mr. Littlefield had funds galore was known to every one. The means to which they were employed were, of course, not so well known. One of his plans was to hire all the available halls in the small towns so as to prevent us holding meetings indoors. Several of my associates in the campaign were compelled to speak in the open air even when Mr. Littlefield's meetings were not in progress and the local halls were idle. The halls in Lisbon Falls were hired by Mr. Littlefield's agents for the evening when I was to make a speech there. The indignation, however, among the citizens was so great and manifested so emphatically, that Mr. Littlefield's managers were compelled to surrender the hall so that Labor's representatives could hire it. This enforced compliance was then published as an act of courtesy toward me. As a matter of fact Mr. Littlefield was evidently convinced that his "freeze-out" policy if persisted in would create even greater indignation, not only in the town, but in the entire district. * * *

One of our plans which excited great uneasiness among the opposition was the quiet personal talks which the wage-workers held with all whom they could reach. This feature of the work was limited by the fact that we entered upon the campaign less than four weeks before election, and the workmen having to labor all day or all night, as the case might be, had very little time to devote to this work. This quiet volunteer work was in conspicuous contrast to the noisy falsehoods and violent denunciation of the opposition. * * *

Labor did not undertake to defeat Mr. Littlefield because he was a Republican, nor because his conspicuous opponent was a Democrat. It made a clean fight against Mr. Littlefield because of his bitter, relentless antagonism to the best interests of the wage-earners, as well as the common people of our country.

Of course, Mr. Littlefield and Labor's other opponents, in the newspapers and elsewhere, undertook to belittle our effort as soon as the result was known, and to assert that the awful slashing of his vote (so great that he barely slipped in) was due to other causes than Labor's effort. This was not surprising. Yes, Mr. Littlefield goes so far as to say that Labor's opposition *helped* him. He might say, in the language of Napoleon, at the end of a great battle, "Another such victory and I am undone."

Sixty-three Carpenters' Unions were chartered during the three months preceding the recent convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at Niagara Falls. Secretary Duffy reported that 378 charters had been issued during the last two years. The Brotherhood has over 200,000 members.

IDE BROS
ALBANY N.Y.



ALL SHAPES AND SIZES
FINEST WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH
COLLARS CUFFS
15¢ EACH 2 FOR 25¢ 25¢ PAIR

FRANK BROS.

The Big
Union Store

1344-1354 Fillmore St.

Near Ellis

Indiana Furniture Co.



Morris
Chair
\$9.00

Come and see our stock of
CARPETS, FURNITURE,
DRAPERIES,
SHADES, STOVES
460 GOLDEN GATE AVE.
Between Larkin and Polk

LASH'S
KIDNEY & LIVER
BITTERS
A PLEASANT LAXATIVE
NOT INTOXICATING

JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met at 860 McAllister street on the 20th inst., and was called to order by O. A. Tveitmoe, the President, at 8:10 p. m.

CREDENTIALS—From McAllister Street Improvement Association, submitting names of delegates to League; received and recommended to the convention for adoption.

COMMUNICATIONS—From the Hon. E. A. Hayes, submitting telegram from Attorney-General Moody, enclosing the Attorney-General's opinion in reference to the employment of Chinese on the Panama Canal; received and referred to special committee, and the Secretary directed to acknowledge receipt of same. From Congressman Kahn, enclosing copy of "Facts Concerning the Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Laws;" on motion, received and acknowledged. From E. C. Leffingwell, enclosing editorial in reference to the State law for separate schools to be maintained for Mongolian children, and asking information relative to membership in the League; on motion, received and referred to the Secretary. From Typographical Union of Sacramento, Plumbers of Pasadena, Electricians of Oakland, Woodsmen of Blue Lake and Theatrical Employes of Los Angeles, remitting their regular monthly contributions; received, and the Secretary directed to acknowledge the same.

The following communications from the several candidates to Congress were received and ordered spread in full upon the minutes:

OCTOBER 15, 1906.

Replying to your favor of the 8th inst., will state that the bill introduced by Representative Hayes will receive my vote. I am unalterably opposed to the so-called Foster bill. This measure, to my mind, is simply an attempt to insert an entering wedge in the present Chinese Exclusion law, and I am opposed to any modification of this law—at least any modification that will tend to weaken the law.

J. R. KNOWLAND.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., October 15, 1906.

I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of October 2d, requesting an expression of my attitude regarding the exclusion of all Japanese, Koreans and other Asiatics from coming to our shores.

In reply will say that I am personally in favor of such exclusion and am also pledged by the platform of the Democratic State convention to work and vote, in case I am elected, for the passage of a bill which shall effect this object. W. A. BEARD.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., October 14, 1906.

Yours of the 2d just received here. I regret that I did not arrive sooner, but I have been in the mountainous part of my district, hence the delay.

My views on the Japanese and Korean exclusion question have been openly expressed by me at every meeting I have held, and are as follows: I believe the Exclusion Act should be extended so as to include the Japanese and Koreans and every other people whose methods and habits of life are such that they cannot be properly assimilated in our body politics. They are a weakness in time of war and an irritation in time of peace by embroiling us in troubles arising from race hatred and prejudice. The law should be strengthened in every particular and fully enforced and the insular possessions should not be used as a means of access to the United States proper, and if necessary these races should be entirely excluded.

My time this evening does not allow me to put this in proper shape, but so far as they go will serve to show you my position.

I will vote for H. R. 8975 or one effecting the same object.

Will be in San Francisco about the 25th. Would be pleased to see you then and explain my views more fully if necessary.

I will not in any case vote to modify the Exclusion Act.

FRANK W. TAFT.

MONTEREY, CAL., October 12, 1906.

I most certainly would vote for the exclusion of Japanese when convinced that it would be for the best interests of the State and all the people.

H. A. GREEN.

OCTOBER 15, 1906.

Yours of the 8th inst. was duly received. I am heartily in favor of the measure under the laws indicated under the laws of H. R. 8975, and from my present understanding of H. R. 12973 I would not favor such legislation.

JAS. McLACHLAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 13, 1906.

Your communication of the 8th was received by me to-day and I hasten to make reply. As to H. R. 8975 will state that if elected I will support the bill, or one effecting the same object, and as to the Foster bill, H. R. 12973, I will fight it or any other bill which has for its object the modification of the Chinese Exclusion Act to the bitter end.

HIRAM G. DAVIS.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., October 15, 1906.

Your favor of the 8th at hand, forwarded from my office at Bakersfield. I believe I wrote you fully on these matters, but can again say I am strongly in favor of the Exclusion Act and will cheerfully support any measure that will extend its provisions to the Japanese and Koreans.

I explained my views fully to Mr. O. A. Tveitmoe when I met him in Los Angeles with Mr. Murray of the *Star*.

My vote in the future as in the past will always be found supporting the views expressed above.

C. A. BARLOW.

GALT, October 17, 1906.

Yours of the 8th has been forwarded to me. My feeling all my life has been in opposition to Asiatic immigration, and I am in favor of stopping it. The bill enclosed, as introduced by Mr. Hayes, I have not time to give it careful consideration or references at hand as to the laws it refers to; do not know if it will fill the proposition or not. My sentiments are flatfooted in opposition to Asiatic immigration.

W. F. ENGLEBRIGHT.

SANTA ANA, CAL., October 13, 1906.

Yours of October 8th in re the Hayes bill at hand. I have given you repeated assurances in writing that I am in sympathy with the line of legislation, and now again inform you that I will cheerfully support this bill. I am equally opposed to the Foster bill, if the one you refer to by number is the one I suppose it to be.

S. C. SMITH.

BILLS—The following bills were audited and ordered paid: E. W. Wilcox, salary, \$12; A. E. Yoell, \$35; postage and supplies, \$22.77.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary reported having sent the League's circular to organizations throughout the United States; also the League's minutes, numbering 2007 pieces of mail.

A compilation of the Congressional Report (Fifty-ninth Congress), giving the action taken by the California delegation, dating from December 4th to March 20th, inclusive, was received, adopted and ordered inserted in the Executive Board's report at the next general meeting of the League.

COMMITTEES—Organizing and Finance Committees reported progress. Publicity and Statistics—Submitted a printed report in reply to the Panama Canal Commission's letter of the 26th ult., which was received and action thereon deferred one week.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Matter relative to the place of our next general meeting was referred to the President and Secretary, with full power to act.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Balance on hand.....	\$625 91
Plumbers, No. 78	2 00
Riggers and Stevedores	12 50
Furniture Handlers	1 00
Typographical, No. 46	4 60
Gas Workers, No. 9840	3 00
Elevator Constructors, No. 8 (rent).....	6 00
Painters, No. 750	60
Iron Molders, No. 164	6 50
Jas. DeSucca	50
Plumbers, No. 280	1 20
Electricians, Subdivision No. 1.....	2 70
Stage Employes, No. 33.....	70
Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, Blue Lake	2 35

Total

Expenses for week

Balance on hand

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

Waitresses' Union, No. 48, is making active preparations for the ball the local is to give on Thanksgiving eve (November 28th) at Turn Verein Hall, 353 Turk street. This will be the initial ball given by the union, consequently the committee will make special efforts to insure its success.

Demand union-labeled products.

Tool Cases!

Just received—something new in Tool Cases for Carpenters. Can be carried in the hand like a suit case—and looks very much like one. Selling fast. Drop in and see them.

BRITTAIN & CO.

Everything in Hardware
VAN NESS AVE. and TURK

SORENSEN CO.

RELIABLE

Jewelers and Opticians

Repairing our Specialty
Eyes Examined FREE

Alarm Clocks, 60c. up

Established for ten years on Sixth St., near Mission, now located at

715 MARKET ST., near Third
1255 Fulton St., near Devisadero
2593 Mission St., near 22d

Phone West 2039 in order



C. H. PHILPOTT

Dealer in General Hardware, Builders' Hardware and Mechanics' Tools

135 Fifth Street San Francisco

STERLING

A word to keep in mind when you furnish your home. The name of the "Dollar for Dollar" Company—the home of Sterling goods Sterling prices.

10 per cent Discount on Cash Purchases

Furniture

The biggest stock in all San Francisco. We unload on our spur track an average of two carloads a day. Everything at "low rent" prices.

Carpets

Nearly 300 different patterns—some Brussels designs as low as 65 cents. Rugs in every size made, and a plentiful stock of linoleum and matting.

Stoves

Richmond ranges, of course—the best stove in the whole wide world. Also big stock of steel ranges, Peerless stoves, Sterling stoves.

STERLING

Furniture Company

974 HOWARD STREET, NEAR SIXTH

One Block and a Half From Hale's.

LABOR CLARION

Published by the San Francisco Labor Council.

Publication Office - - 312 Fourteenth Street

Terms—In Advance.

Single subscriptions.....\$1 00 a year

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



LABOR COUNCIL IN ITS OWN BUILDING

Today the offices of the Labor Council were established in the new building erected for the organization at 308-312 Fourteenth street, near Mission, the construction of the building being sufficiently advanced to permit occupancy.

The regular weekly meeting of the Labor Council will be held this evening in the hall at 339 Noe street, which has been used for this purpose since the fire. Hereafter, however, the Council will meet in the new building, the main hall, on the second floor, being reserved for its use on Friday evenings.

For various reasons, the Board of Directors of the Hall Association did not send invitations to the affiliated unions of the Labor Council to apply for meeting accommodations in the new building until last week, consequently many unions have not yet had an opportunity to file their applications for halls. Quite a number of unions, however, have made application and have been assigned halls. At this writing it is not practicable to publish a list of the organizations which will meet in the new building, but the information will undoubtedly be available next week and will be given in the LABOR CLARION.

In assigning halls the Directors have been confronted with the not-unexpected difficulty of having several applications for a certain hall for the same evening. In some instances this difficulty has been solved by unions accepting some other hall or changing their meeting nights. The accommodating spirit exhibited by several unions in this respect is a guarantee that the four halls in the building will be occupied regularly six nights a week at least.

When the special Hall Committee of the Labor Council solicited financial support for the hall enterprise from affiliated unions, it made a pledge that the rents to be charge would be based on the general schedule existing before the fire, and, notwithstanding the fact that rents for halls generally are now double the rates that prevailed before the fire, the pledge of the Hall Committee has been respected by the Board of Directors of the Hall Association, and the schedule of rents adopted is fully 50 per cent lower than that in effect in other halls in the city today.

The rents to be charged unions for halls have been published in the LABOR CLARION and also stated in circulars sent to unions, but inadvertently an error was made in both instances. It was stated that the rent for halls to be used for meetings held in daytime would be 50 cents a meeting less than the night rates. This is true, except with respect to meetings held on Sundays. The rate for Sunday meetings will be 50 cents higher than the rate for evening meetings held on week days. The reason for this extra charge for Sunday meetings is that the janitors must be paid extra rates for Sunday work, consequently the expense to the association of Sunday meetings is greater than attaches to the weekday meetings.

Notwithstanding the many obstacles in the way of rapid building operations these days, the W. G. Hind Improvement Company, the builders of the hall structure, have succeeded in making gratifying progress in the direction of completing the building by November 1st, as agreed upon, and on that date, although a few finishing touches will remain to be done, all organizations that have secured either offices or meeting accommodations there can occupy them.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council the Committee which has inaugurated this enterprise and conducted it in an extremely successful manner

while it had charge of affairs, made its final report and was discharged. The report is interesting in several particulars, and is published in full in the minutes of the Labor Council, which appear elsewhere in this issue of the LABOR CLARION.

Garment Workers, Local No. 131, has presented the Hall Association with a handsome pennant, which will adorn the 40-foot flagstaff on the new building on Sunday next.

Typographical Union, No. 21, will enjoy the distinction of being the first union to meet in the new building. It will hold its regular monthly meeting there next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Hall Association has been fortunate in securing the services of John Kean as superintendent of the building, and from this date he will have charge of the halls and arrange for assignments of meeting accommodations.

Make note of the new address of the Labor Council—312 Fourteenth street. The office of the LABOR CLARION will be located there also.

THE DEVIOUS WAYS OF ARBITRATION(?)

The way of arbitration of the industrial troubles of the United Railroads appears to be no smoother than the wondrous street railway tracks of the corporation, or the terror-inspiring transportation service it is giving the people of San Francisco. The inexcusable delay of the corporation in filing its answer to the unions' demands resulted in postponement of proceedings for two or three weeks, and now, just as Justice Beatty, Chairman of the Arbitration Board, had returned from Los Angeles, where he had been called on official business a couple of weeks ago—a day after the United Railroads filed its 15,000-word answer to the unions' complaints—we are informed that Francis J. Heney, the United Railroads' representative on the Arbitration Board has withdrawn from the Board. We have no desire to complain of Heney's action in this respect—under existing circumstances, his retirement from the Board cannot be fairly criticized. But the actions of the United Railroads from the moment arbitration was agreed to by the unions have justly been the subject of severe criticism. The corporation has not "played fair" one moment of time since the unions called off the strike, and it has amply justified and confirmed the harshest accusations of its critics—and they are legion.

HALL DEDICATION EXERCISES.

Chairman Leo Michelson of the Committee of Arrangements of the Board of Directors of the Labor Council Hall Association announced at the last meeting of the Board that good progress was being made in arranging the program of the dedication exercises to be held in the new Labor Council Building on Thanksgiving eve, November 28th. The committee promises an unusually entertaining program, and no doubt exists that it will redeem its promises.

The following Committees have been selected:

President of the Evening—R. Cornelius.

Committee of Arrangements—Leo Michelson, Chairman; Guy F. Thurber, J. J. Fields, J. Puntigam, A. Siewierski.

Reception Committee—J. J. O'Neil, G. W. Bell, W. McCabe, W. R. Hagerty, H. S. Cleveland, George A. Tracy, Miss Carrie Palmer, Miss Anna Burkhardt, Wm. R. Winter, G. Wahl, Patrick Burke, W. C. Leffingwell, A. T. Wynn, Antone Wall.

Floor Manager—Guy F. Thurber.

Schuppert's Orchestra.

In response to a request from the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General of the United States has prepared an opinion holding that the National Eight-Hour law applies to work in connection with the irrigation reclamation service. He also holds that firemen, pumpmen and blacksmiths and their helpers come within the terms of the Act. Several thousand men will be affected by the decision.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for play, eight hours for what we will.

WHITE MEN NOT FITTED FOR NOBLE ART OF DITCH-DIGGING.

(Continued from Page 1)

proviso that the Commission will furnish the company quarters in which such Chinese shall be detained until the total number shall have reached 250, or until one of the company's steamships shall be departing for China, or the company is able, in the opinion of the Commission, to arrange with any steamship line for the transportation. The draft of agreement contains the following:

"It is agreed that ten hours, at any time during the day or night shall constitute a day's labor, and all work in excess of ten hours in any twenty-four hour period, and all work on holidays, shall be considered as emergency work or overtime, and paid for as such."

On the 30th ult., Congress passed an Act declaring that the Act of Congress relating to "limitations on the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States" shall not apply to unskilled alien laborers, and to the foremen and superintendent of such laborers employed in the construction of the isthmian canal within the Canal Zone. Congress extended them on March 3, 1903, to "any waters, territory or other place now subject to the jurisdiction" of the United States. The treaty with the Republic of Panama giving us jurisdiction is of a later date than March 3, 1903.

There is, accordingly, no objection to the proposed agreement arising out of the fact that the hours of labor will be more than eight, or the fact of contracting to import laborers.

Every country has a right, in the absence of a treaty provision to the contrary, to excluded and deport aliens, and, therefore, there being no such treaty provision, there is no objection to the proposed agreement on account of the bond to be given to the Republic of Panama, conditioned upon the deportation of the Chinese at the end of their service and further conditioned not to permit any of them to enter into or remain within the Republic of Panama, except during transit; nor (in view of the President's governing authority as to the Canal Zone), on account of the agreement of the company to deport them from it at the conclusion of their service.

I have carefully examined each and every part of the proposed agreement, particularly with reference to Article XIII of the Constitution, as construed and explained in the Attorney-General's opinion of June 5, 1905, and in my opinion it is within the "authority of the Commission according to law."

I return it herewith. Respectfully,

CHAS. W. RUSSELL, Acting Attorney-General.

I have examined the proposed agreement and agree with Mr. Russell's opinion.

W. H. MOODY, Attorney-General.

At a time when the courts in this country are engaged in their usual pastime of knocking out labor laws, says the New York Worker, it is interesting to note that in Germany the Reichsgericht, which corresponds there to the United States Supreme Court here, and is the court of the last resort, has decided that boycotting on the part of strikers and workingmen is legal. The decision went so far as to expressly declare not only that the strikers could themselves boycott an antagonistic employer, but also that it was legal for them to appeal to the public to assist them and to join in the boycott. This decision of the German court can only be modified by the consent of the government and a majority of the Reichstag.

H. T. Kurz, a baker located at 3109 Twenty-fourth street, has been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Labor Council at the request of Bakers' Union, No. 24. Kurz persists in employing non-union men.

The strike of the Machinists of the Southern Railway for a nine-hour day is still in progress.

LABOR'S POLITICAL METHODS.

WALTER MACARTHUR IN "COAST SEAMEN'S JOURNAL."

Organized labor in the United States has incurred the serious displeasure of the press and politicians of the country, on account of its attitude in the present political campaign. These critics voice their disapproval in editorials and speeches that fairly sizzle with indignation over the alleged misdirection of the labor movement.

It may not be amiss to remark right here that the experience of organized labor in this instance is nothing new. Displeasure, disapproval, indignation and criticism compose the customary attitude of the press and politicians toward organized labor. It is difficult, in fact impossible, for organized labor to please its critics. Judging from experience, the only conceivable way in which organized labor might gain the approval of its friends (?) among the press and public would be to formally declare the present the best of all possible worlds—and then disband.

It seems inevitable that as long as organized labor persists in the belief that there is room for improvement, and endeavors by active measures to effect that result, it will be criticised and condemned as a disturber of the "existing order of things." It is a very sad situation, but presumably it can't be helped. "What can't be cured must be endured."

The outcry of the press and politicians against the "interference" of organized labor in politics is merely a form or variant of their settled policy of hostility toward that institution. As such, the charge that organized labor has overstepped its province in advising with its own membership and the public at large in matters political may be worth a brief consideration. The terms in which that charge is made are so varying and indefinite that it is difficult to determine the particular nature of the alleged offense. Generally speaking, it appears that organized labor has offended in three respects, as follows:

1. Intimidating candidates for office.
2. Dictating to the public as to its choice of candidates.
3. Levying a political assessment.

Of course, there are other counts in the indictment, each probably as weighty as the foregoing, but those here noted will suffice to convey a fair conception of the position assumed by labor's critics. As to the first of these grounds, the sum of labor's offending consists in having submitted to the members of Congress a request for information as to their attitude on certain legislative measures, and, having received such information, either directly from the gentlemen themselves, or indirectly from the record of their votes, advised in favor of or against their candidacy, as the circumstances require. That the members of organized labor are entitled to all the information obtainable can not be reasonably denied. That the members of organized labor are within their rights in acting by concert, through the American Federation of Labor or other representative body, is equally beyond question. From whom, then, shall the members of organized labor seek information, if not from the members of Congress themselves?

To characterize as intimidation the simple act of questioning a candidate for office as to his attitude upon any measure is to imply the right of such candidate to reserve his personal opinions from public knowledge and to vote these opinions without question or protest on the part of his constituents. Logically, therefore, the charge of intimidation implies the negation of the representative system. Candidates for office undoubtedly have a right to their personal opinions upon any measure, but the public, whose vote the candidates seek, has an equal right to its own opinion, and, in event of a difference in this respect, the latter has a right to withhold its vote.

How can the public determine the question of opinion if it be denied the right to elicit, and in fact demand, an expression of opinion? How can the opinion of a candidate be better determined than by questioning the candidate himself? To say that candidates who refuse to answer such questions are

within their rights; to say, further, that candidates are entitled to greater consideration at the hands of the voters because of their refusal to answer questions is to place the interests of the candidate above those of the constituents and to vest the former with authority to act upon his own judgment rather than upon the judgment of those whom he assumes to represent.

Concerning the allegation that organized labor, in publishing the record of members of Congress, is "dictating to the public," the fact is that such publication is made for the sole purpose of public information. The merit of the criticism made in this regard must be judged by the correctness or otherwise of the facts stated and the manner of their presentation. So long as the record is quoted correctly and presented without discoloration or bias, no charge can lie against the methods of organized labor in this particular. On the contrary, a distinct public service is rendered by the publication of the facts. In securing and publishing the facts every possible precaution has been taken against doing injustice to any candidate. Indeed, the candidates themselves, with one exception, have tacitly, if not formally, acknowledged the correctness of the statements published concerning their position. Even in the case of the exception noted, the protest of the candidate in question (which, by the way, was a purely technical one) has been disproved by the further publication of the gentleman's own statement.

The objection raised by labor's critics on this score is in effect an objection to any measures looking to the honest and impartial enlightenment of the public upon matters of public concern. That objection raises the presumption that the press would restrict the source of public information to its own columns, and that the politician would have the public depend entirely upon such statement as he himself chooses to make for information concerning his official acts. The utter unreliability of these sources of information being well established, organized labor has undertaken the duty of "spreading the light." The chief difference between the action of organized labor and that of other bodies and movements in the same connection is that of publicity, as contrasted with secrecy. The candidate for office who prefers to take his chances with bodies which secretly determine their course toward him upon the basis of statements made sub rosa, and which may or may not be true, are, of course, at liberty to do so. On the other hand, the candidate who prefers a fair field must prefer the methods of organized labor. These methods wrong no man, and need not be feared by any man who is willing to submit his public record to public scrutiny. The public itself, so far from inferring any attempt at dictation on the part of organized labor, must recognize in the information published by the American Federation of Labor and other like bodies, a valuable, and in fact indispensable aid to intelligent discrimination between the candidates for office.

The charge that the American Federation of Labor has levied a political assessment would be important, if true. But that charge is not true; on the contrary, it is absolutely false. The objection of our critics in this particular is tricked out in terms which might well arouse suspicion among the members of organized labor, as is obviously intended. Fortunately, however, the trick in the business is itself so obvious that it arouses nothing but laughter and contempt. The idea of an assessment being levied upon men presumably of different political views, both as to party and as to individual candidates, for the purpose of pursuing a campaign outlined without specific indorsement by the persons assessed, and possibly in opposition to their views in some instances—such an idea is repugnant to all sense of right and reason. It is sufficient to say that no such idea is involved in the plan of organized labor for financing its campaign. A simple request has been issued for contributions from the labor organizations and their members, the latter being

perfectly free to act as they deem proper. This, in brief, is all there is to the allegation that the funds of the labor organizations are being used to defeat candidates whom the members of said organizations personally favor. Not a dollar will be expended by organized labor in the present campaign, other than such sums as are freely contributed for that purpose by those in whose interests the campaign is primarily being conducted.

Considered from the point of view of expediency, the action of organized labor in "going into politics" may be open to question. But it would seem that even that question might well be left to the judgment of organized labor itself. Considered from the point of view of right, there is absolutely no room for question on the subject. Organized labor, as a legitimate institution, composed of intelligent, law-abiding citizens, and conducted with an eye single to the advancement of society, is entirely within its rights in taking such action, political or otherwise, as may be deemed wise or necessary. To deny, or even question, that right is to confess fear of open discussion and to invite suspicion of the motives that inspire the attempt to suppress discussion.

The methods adopted by the critics of organized labor lend force to the suspicion of disingenuousness. These methods are the methods of imagination, of misrepresentation. The charges concocted against organized labor are so many straw men, set up for the sole purpose of being knocked down.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Goldwin Smith, at the opening of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, at Toronto, recently, when speaking of compulsory arbitration, said:

"Arbitration by law, I am afraid, has failed. I have watched with interest the progress of the movement in New Zealand. It started well, but it has failed. The reason for this failure, I think, is that you can not enforce the awards of the arbiters. You can not force an employer to pay more than he can afford. You can not force a laborer to take wages less than he can get otherwise. We must fall back upon natural laws, upon the recognition of the rights of labor and capital."

Another "straw in the wind." Another great publicist converted from the fetich of preventing strikes by forcing men to remain at work against their will and upon the say-so of a Supreme Court Judge. We do not know just what Mr. Smith means by "natural laws," but we do know that the only law, natural or unnatural, which will compel an employer to treat his employees fairly—to recognize the rights of labor—is the law of resistance, resistance to injustice. Compulsory arbitration would displace that law by the mandate of submission.—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

Representatives of ten of the big dredging firms of the great lakes met in Detroit last week to discuss the proposed enforcement of the eight-hour work day law on government contracts. The dredge men recently received notice from the government engineers notifying them that inspectors had been appointed to visit places where government jobs are now in progress and report cases where employees are working more than eight hours a day. After the meeting it was announced that the employers will put up a fight. "The dredge men are of the opinion," says a press report, "that dredge tug employees are at least exempt from the law, claiming that this class of workmen are sailors and should not be classed with other employees."

Apparently full up of employing Chinese as cheap "miners," some of the Transvaal mine owners have secured a license from the Portuguese authorities to recruit native labor in Portuguese East Africa.

The Colliery Employes' Federation in the northern districts of New South Wales decided, by 2,928 votes to 1,287, in favor of cancelling the registration of the organization under the Arbitration Act.

Demand union-labeled collars and cuffs.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The October number of the *Typographical Journal* contains over 400 pages. This large edition is due to the publication of the annual reports of the officers and organizers and to the minutes of the proceedings of the late convention. It is a credit to the organization as a whole and an especial credit to the editor, Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood. Every member of No. 21 should have a copy, which can be secured at local headquarters. No better illustration of the progress of our union could be made than a comparison of the *Typographical Journal* of today and the issues of a few years ago, the growth of the paper being in line with the development of the organization. Long live the *Journal*.

From the annual report of Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood it appears that the total cost of the eight-hour strike up to the close of the fiscal year, May 31 last, is in round numbers, \$1,563,729.10. It is estimated that on the 1st of August the sum had reached \$2,000,000. That is an enormous sum, considering that less than \$60,000 has been received from outside sources. The *Painter and Decorator*, in speaking of the fight, says: "It is a great amount to spend on a movement in which not more than 5000 men are involved. But the printers know their business and they are giving a splendid illustration of the virility of labor organizations despite attacks made on them. The printers feel that they are making their last great fight; that the castigation the unfair employers are receiving will deter them from being 'gay' in future controversies. And by the same token the Parryites, who so gleefully set out 'to do' the printers, have learned a thing or two about how a union can fight. In this way other trades will reap a rich harvest of profitable peace from the millions the printers have sown on the field of battle. More power to them, and may they soon recuperate from their long, winning fight."

George E. Howard of the Howard Printing Company of Washington, D. C., in an interview with

a newspaper man, made the following statement why he again agreed to employ members of the Typographical Union:

"It meant either the ruin of my business or the employment of six union printers, and I accepted the alternative of remaining in business."

According to the interview, in explaining his action, Mr. Howard said that he realized some time ago that the fight, as far as he was concerned, was a losing one. He was induced to join the Typothetae, he said, by the promise that he would be supplied with sufficient labor, even though it might mean the closing of other printing establishments. These promises, he avers, were not kept, and he realized that if he held out against the union much longer it would mean the closing of his own shop and the loss of thousands of dollars. Competent labor could not be had at any price, Mr. Howard states, and the non-union men he employed, he explains, were thoroughly unreliable and incapable of turning out first-class work. Mr. Howard says further:

"I found that two of these men were motormen, one was a bricklayer, and one a blacksmith. It is needless to state that they were at sea in a printing shop. My attitude toward the union has always been friendly. In fact, I have always maintained the eight-hour day and the union scale of wages. In taking back these printers I simply did so in the interest of my business, and think that any sensible business man, with as much to lose and as little to gain, would have done the same."

The next meeting of the union (Sunday, October 28), will be held at the new Labor Temple of the San Francisco Labor Council, Fourteenth and Mission streets. Matters of vital importance to all will come up for action and a full attendance should be had. Our union will enjoy the distinction of being the first body to meet in the new building. Headquarters on the ground floor will be fitted up shortly after the first of November, where a suite of office rooms has been secured. At this meeting the report

of the committee on revision of the laws, including the recommendations of the special committee to prepare a scale for legal, financial, commercial, etc., daily papers; the report of the special committee on increase in the job scale, and an important recommendation from the Executive Committee concerning certain unfair establishments will receive consideration. If the union decides to be represented in the next convention of the California State Federation of Labor, nominations for delegates will be in order.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Pacific District Council, No. 1, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which was in annual session in Oakland last week, elected the following officers:

President, H. L. Worthington of San Francisco; Vice-Presidents—First District, C. A. McDougall of Vancouver; Second District, F. M. Allen of Spokane; Third District, W. W. Morgan of Seattle; Fourth District, S. Didisch of Portland; Fifth District, J. Noonan of Sacramento; Sixth District, J. C. Kelly of San Francisco; Seventh District, W. E. Small of Santa Barbara; Eighth District, J. Brown of Reno; Organizer for the Southern District, W. E. Kennedy of Los Angeles.

The Council will hold its next meeting in Portland, Oregon.

CARPET AND FURNITURE SALESMEN.

The Carpet and Furniture Salesmen's Association is the latest local of retail clerks to be formed in this city. The following temporary officers have been elected: President, Sylvester Shabin; Secretary, J. Oliphant; Treasurer, F. Pitts. Permanent organization will be completed this week.

The non-union garment workers in several of the notorious sweat-shops of New York have struck for better conditions. Many of them are applying for membership in the unions.

VISTA GRANDE THE NEW SUBDIVISION

350 LOTS SOLD IN SIX WEEKS

The Opinion of 350 Minds Must Influence Yours

COME NOW AND GET A CHOICE SELECTION, WHERE YOU DON'T HAVE TO PAY FOR STREET WORK, Sidewalks, Redwood Curbs, Sewer and Water Mains

NO INTEREST—Liberal Extension Given For Any Reasonable Cause—NO TAXES

YOUR OWN TERMS ON LOTS—**from \$250 up**

TAKE SAN MATEO OR CEMETERIES ELECTRIC CAR ON MISSION STREET, AND ASK THE CONDUCTOR TO LET YOU OFF AT VISTA GRANDE, WHICH LIES JUST BEYOND THE CITY AND COUNTY LINE ON THE SAN MATEO AND OCEAN SHORE RAILWAYS.

Sutton, Gould & Ephraim

Sole Agents

1507 FILLMORE, Corner O'Farrell

Tel. West 5682

Subdivided by C. M. Wooster Co.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION

The usual weekly meetings of the Board of Directors were held on October 16th and 23d, with Vice-President J. F. Fitzgerald in the chair. Messrs. W. I. Schafer and F. J. Ellis were admitted to membership by initiation. Messrs. E. P. Junker and W. E. McElroy, both of Local No. 99, Portland, Oregon, were admitted on transfer, the membership of the latter being conditional for a period of three months. Mr. C. Birkholz of Local No. 2, of St. Louis, Missouri, was admitted to full membership.

The following named members have been reinstated to membership in good standing: M. Busch, E. Carlmuller, S. Haccour, W. Hofmann, W. H. Kahler, L. von der Mehden Jr., C. M. Newman, N. Pinnella, E. Steffens and Miss N. J. Wadsworth.

The resident musicians of San Rafael and vicinity have organized a Musicians' Union, and a charter has been secured from the American Federation of Musicians. The new local will be known henceforth as No. 264, and Messrs. W. J. Eden and J. J. Grauli are President and Secretary, respectively.

Great credit for the organization of the new local must be given Mr. Max F. Walten of No. 6, for aid and encouragement extended in dissipating local differences and making it possible for the new local to begin operations under the best conditions. The good wishes of the M. M. P. U. go out to Local No. 264 of San Rafael.

On Friday, October 19, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rietze, a well known member of No. 6, celebrated in company with many friends the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. An excellent dinner was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, and the guests united in wishing the host and hostess a long continuance of their happy relations. A very pleasant and interesting feature of the occasion was the presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Rietze by their friends and well-wishers of a handsome silver loving cup, suitably inscribed, in token of the esteem in which the couple were held in the community.

By instruction of the Board of Directors the attention of the membership is hereby directed to the following provisions of the Federation By-Laws:

Section 16, Article 5 (Duties of Locals and Members).

"No orchestra composed of members of the American Federation of Musicians engaged in performing at theaters by the season, shall be permitted to perform with traveling musicians (including leaders), other than grand opera leaders, who are not members in good standing of the American Federation of Musicians; nor shall any traveling members of the American Federation of Musicians be permitted to perform with the orchestras employed at theaters designated as unfair by the A. F. of M.

"A traveling musician or leader before commencing an engagement at a theater or other place of amusement, must exhibit his card to the local musicians playing there, and satisfy them that he is a member in good standing in the American Federation of Musicians."

The existence of the above provisions of the Federation By-Laws, there is good reason to believe, is wholly unknown to many members of No. 6, and they are therefore not observed, it appears, by many conscientious members who would not under any circumstances wilfully violate any rule that they were obligated to observe. It is to be hoped that members of the M. M. P. U.—particularly those employed in theater orchestras—will not, through ignorance, again act in opposition to the organic law of the American Federation of Musicians, as it is probable that the Executive Board of No. 6 may not consider the plea of ignorance of sufficient weight to excuse such action.

Members are herewith requested to submit to the Secretary, not later than November 9, 1906, any change of address or of instrumentation, in order that such changes may appear in the annual directory and date-book for the year 1907. Members that wish to have their telephone numbers appear therein, and that have not already notified the Secretary of such numbers, are requested to do so as soon as convenient.

Union Men Buy as You Vote

You want men in office friendly to your cause. Why, then, not patronize the men who have brought this LABEL



to San Francisco?

KELLEHER & BROWNE THE IRISH TAILORS

16 and 18 Octavia Street

Near Market Street

ALLIED PROVISION TRADES COUNCIL.

Following is the plan for the reorganization of the Allied Provision Trades Council which is now being voted on by its affiliated unions:

SECTION 1. To entitle a union to the support of the Council and its affiliated unions the demand of said union shall first have been indorsed by the Council. The grievance of one affiliated union will become the grievance of all the affiliated unions when said grievance, after a thorough investigation by the Executive Board and a favorable recommendation thereon by said committee shall have received the indorsement of the Council.

SEC. 2. Representation to the Council will be two delegates for the first 100 members or less, and one delegate for every succeeding 100 or fraction thereof.

SEC. 3. The Council is to have an Executive Committee, to consist of one delegate from each union affiliated. Said committee is to investigate all matters and report thereon, with its recommendations, to the Council.

SEC. 4. The Council will decide matters in controversy, and when action of import is contemplated will order same submitted for approval to all affiliated unions except in cases of extreme emergency, when on a two-thirds vote the Council may take the necessary steps to enforce its decisions.

SEC. 5. The Secretary is to act as its executive officer and to have the aid of and support of the business agents of all the affiliated unions.

SEC. 6. The necessary revenue for the support of the Council is to be derived by a per capita tax upon all affiliated unions.

SEC. 7. All business agents must confer with the executive officer of the Council at least once a week.

SEC. 8. The referendum vote shall mean that an affiliated union shall be entitled to vote its full membership.

SEC. 9. No union affiliated with the Allied Provision Trades Council shall make a contract with an employer which will bind any member to work against any other wage-earner affiliated with this Council.

The Machinists and Boiler-Makers are still on strike on the Santa Fe. Trades unionists and sympathizing friends should keep this in mind when they or any of their families contemplate traveling.

It is reported that the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads have signed schedules with the International Blacksmiths' Union, which increases the wages of blacksmiths 25 cents to 45 cents a day.

Demand union-label goods.

Patronize Home Industry

WE MANUFACTURE

WATCHES and JEWELRY

California Watch Case Co.

803 O'Farrell Street

Near Larkin

Desks and Office Furniture

— AT —

HOLMES BROS.

368 Golden Gate Ave.

Near Larkin



The Light Running
DOMESTIC

The Sewing
Machine for family use. Liberal
Prices and Terms

to all who lost their machines in the fire.

"Cheap" machines from \$16.50 up.

J. W. EVANS, Agent

1658 O'Farrell St.

Near Fillmore

Jas. G. Maguire

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Suite 22, St. Mungo Building, N. W. Corner

Golden Gate Avenue and Fillmore Street

ALBERT M. JOHNSON

—LAWYER—

Temporary Office

2130 GREEN STREET

Telephone West 4222

VARYING VIEWS ON IMMIGRATION.

The Department of Immigration of the National Civic Federation held its annual meeting in New York City recently, and the experts who there discussed the various phases of the immigration problem appeared to have differed widely. Some of the most striking questions discussed were as follows:

"Was last year's immigration worth two hundred million dollars to the United States?" Nathan Bijur, Vice-President of the United Hebrew Charities, believes it would cost that sum to bring up one million people to the age of the immigrants arriving last year.

"Is immigration a large and increasing burden upon our charitable and penal institutions?" Prescott F. Hall, Esq., Secretary of the Immigration Restriction League, believes such a statement is supported by the testimony of the charity organizations which come in practical contact with the immigrant.

"Do the 1,026,499 immigrant 'arrivals' in 1905, as reported by the Bureau of Immigration, represent that great an increase in our 'foreign' population?" Prof. Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell University, states that from the above number 328,035 "departures" in that year should have been subtracted, leaving the net gain from immigration in 1905 only 698,464.

"Is immigration alone responsible for limiting the number of days of work for employes in the coal mines?" President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, claims that 600,000 coal mine workers of the United States are given the opportunity to work about 200 days when they offer to work 300 days a year.

Statistics that are generally accepted as representing the facts as to many phases of the immigration problem came in for a vigorous and searching analysis by experts in this branch of knowledge. All "sides" of the immigration issue, including the two most radical views, were represented, and as a result of the analysis of statistical tables there was a general feeling among those attending the conference, many of them from widely separated sections of the country, that the first and most important work to be undertaken by the Federation's new Department was the correction of much of this alleged statistical information.

Prescott F. Hall, Secretary of the Immigration Restriction League, in an extended discussion of the present immigration bills now before Congress, alluded as follows to the lack of information: "I think all who have studied this subject for any length of time feel very much the scarcity of accurate statistics on the immigration question. I certainly do. And it is one of the very encouraging things about the formation of this Department that we can hope after a time to get more accurate and reliable statistics. Until that time we have, of course, to take such as we have for what they are worth."

In approving of the educational test provided in the proposed measures, Mr. Hall stated that the purpose of the illiteracy test is not based upon the view that a man is necessarily a better immigrant because he can read and write, but that as a matter of fact statistics show that the class that can read and write is on the whole a better class than those who cannot. He stated that the illiteracy test would not necessarily cut down the volume of immigration, but that it might do so; it would, however, tend very much to raise the quality. "If one million immigrants a year are necessary for us," he said, "why not get one million of the best instead of one million less good? It is not merely a question of suffrage, although that enters into it, but it is a question of assimilation, as an immigrant who can read has many channels of assimilation open to him which a man who cannot read doesn't have."

Mr. Hall called attention to a number of diagrams reflecting statistical information as to the effect of past immigration. Referring to illiteracy, he stated that in 1905 the native white population had an illiteracy of 4.6 per cent; foreign whites of 12.9 per cent. "In other words," he said, "immigration to a certain extent tends to keep people illiterate in this country. Illiteracy has been going down, but it has not been

going down as fast as it would if we had had an illiteracy test for immigrants in the last fifty years. One-fifth of those in the country at the present time cannot speak English."

He called attention to diagrams which aim to present the facts as regards crime among native whites of native parentage, foreign whites, and native whites of foreign parentage. One diagram referred to juvenile prisoners compared with the population of school age, and another showed the male prisoners per million of voting age in 1890. In commenting upon these diagrams Mr. Hall said: "You observe that the children of the foreign-born parents are more criminal than immigrants themselves to a certain extent. That means for a generation or two at any rate not only is there a great burden upon our penal institutions, but it takes a little while for these unfortunate tendencies to be eliminated. It may be by the fifth or sixth generation this phenomenon will disappear, but for the time being it is in full force, and as immigration is keeping up and increasing, we have that problem constantly before us."

"In regard to the insane, a census bulletin recently issued shows that the foreign born furnishes one and three-quarter times their normal proportion of insane. And another census bulletin shows they furnish three times their proportion of paupers. The fact that the immigrant is a large and increasing burden upon our institutions is evidenced by the testimony of those who come in practical contact with them, namely, the charity organizations."

Nathan Bijur, Esq., Vice-President of the United Hebrew Charities, stated that in his study of the question of immigration the first thing that confronted him was the absence of accurate and complete statistics. He referred to the charge of dependency on the part of the immigrant as one of the most general arguments against immigration, and in reply said in part:

"First we are told that the immigrant is dependent upon public support in greater ratio than any other part of the population. Now, it would not be surprising if he were; because the immigrant is a poor man. He comes here from other countries to improve his condition. He, of course, occupies the lowest financial stratum of the social structure. That is, he is doing the hard work. Now, you expect to find among the poorest people the greatest amount of dependence. That is nothing wonderful. I know, everybody knows, that the poor are more dependent than the rest of the people. If you want to abolish poverty, take that up, but do not mix that up and say it has got something to do with immigration, unless you think by keeping out all immigrants you won't have any more poverty; and I do not think that the experience of any country has brought out facts that would justify any such inference. If you find that the immigrant is more dependent than the rest of the population, I would say that would be a very natural thing. But do you find him so dependent that it is really something startling? Do you find him so dependent that you think he is unduly dependent and that you are getting what is known as a pauper class?"

Mr. Bijur referred to a report of the Bureau of Immigration purporting to show the relative proportion of foreign born and natives in the charitable institutions of the United States, the proportion being thirty "alien" dependents out of each 1,000 alien population, compared to five out of 1,000 of the naturalized and two and one-half out of 1,000 of the native. Commenting upon this, Mr. Bijur says: "Now that has gone through the entire literature of immigration statistics and it is absolutely a baseless statement. It has not the ghost of a foundation and never had. The trouble is that it does not say clearly whether it means foreign generally or whether women and children are included. It is supposed to refer to people who have been here only five years. It does not say how these statistics were taken which gave the figures 30,000 aliens who are dependent, but we made some investigation of both those figures. Now, remember, this is the very basis of which it has been charged repeatedly that the present immigrant is distinguished from the immigrant who came here and

CLOTHIER
HATTER
FURNISHER

B. Roman
OUTFITTER

UNION STORE

724 VAN NESS AVENUE

Formerly Fifth and Market

Herrmann & Co.
1718 Market Str.
BET. POLK & VANNESSE AVE.
San Francisco, Cal.

FOR THE BEST

UNION MADE

\$2.50 and \$3.50 HAT

NO BRANCH STORES.

6% OF YOUR SAVINGS

A Clean Investment is Like a Clean Home—Attractive

CONTINENTAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSN.
OF SAN FRANCISCO
ESTABLISHED 1889
\$3,000,000.00
PAID IN CAPITAL IN RESERVE

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

was so desirable in the thirties, forties and fifties—that the present immigrant is so dependent. Let us see. The census of 1900 shows that there were but 1,000,000 males foreign born of voting age in the United States unnaturalized, and that is the same number as the 1,000,000 aliens with which is compared the 30,000 dependents. In other words, the report referred to has only as many aliens to compare the whole body of dependent aliens with as there are males of voting age, foreign born, not naturalized, or what we might call political aliens. On the other hand, this 30,000 of alien dependents is made up of men, women and children who have been in this country all the way from five to seventy years, as the report of the New York State Board of Charities for 1905 plainly pointed out. They took 939 cases in the almshouses which were tabulated by the Commissioner General of Immigration and found that 544 of these were women, and that more than seventy-five per cent of all the cases in the almshouses tabulated in the government report had been in the country five years, and some forty, fifty and sixty years. In other words, that whole statement which is spread broadcast throughout the country through repetition—the impression that the present immigrant is more dependent than the immigrant who came in the past—is just nothing.

"Now, the other side of the picture!—the value of the immigrants to the country. To bring up 1,000,000 people to the age of the immigrants coming to us each year would cost \$200,000,000. We are getting \$200,000,000 brought to the country each year through immigration."

BY AUTOCRATIC WILL.

A few weeks ago a city was started on the shores of Lake Michigan that is intended for the care of 100,000 persons, all of whom will in some way be used in the interests of the Steel Trust, says the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*. The city will be built by the trust, and to support its people the trust will build one of the greatest steel plants in the world which will be able to handle 5,000,000 tons of ore yearly, and will produce 2,500,000 tons of steel. There will be sixteen blast furnaces, eighty-four open hearth furnaces and six rolling mills. In steel rails alone the plant will turn out 900,000 tons a year. The town has been named in honor of the chairman of the Board of Directors and will therefore be called Gary.

By the will of the steel combine this city will be built and filled with its employees, none of whom will be free at any time from the influences of the company. Judged from other communities that have been started with like purpose and which we believe is to herd the employees together, keep them free from outside influences and from knowing too much about what is going on elsewhere, the city will not be a good proposition for the employees; it will be a good thing for the company and the company has so figured it, or the city would not have been started. The Steel Trust does not pretend to be either a generous or philanthropic institution; it makes steel and money; it practically controls the trade and all that goes with it and does not even have to pretend that it is in business for the welfare of its employees.

It is advertised as a splendid thing for the workmen who will be fortunate enough to live there, and we have been told that:—

"The most elaborate plans are being worked out to make Gary socially attractive to those who are to make it their home. All the streets are being laid out to run at right angles to each other, north and south and east and west. Broadway will be the principal north and south street, as well as the principal business thoroughfare.

"Along the banks of the river will be laid out the city's largest park. Much of this land already is a natural park, and here it is proposed to erect dancing-platforms, a band-stand, and other equipment for picnics and summer outings for the employees of the steel mills and their families."

This sounds promising, almost as promising as Pullman City did before its real purpose and its innermost doings were told to the public. Since that

time Pullman has not been mentioned for advertising purposes, although it is as good, perhaps better, than it ever was.

It looks good to the general public when a corporation will take time necessary to care for its workmen. We have read of the foreigners living along Bubbly Creek in Packingtown; we know of the terrible condition of the workers in the steel mills of South Chicago and in fact everywhere where this class of industry predominates. We know, too, that when wages warrant a betterment in living conditions that the improvement will come of itself. It does not need a corporation city under corporation government and influence to bring about a change for the better.

Around many of the great coal mines there are numerous shacks owned by the companies and intended for the accommodation of the mine workers. If the men leave the service without permission the first thing that happens is the eviction of the families because they are not paying rent and because the shack is needed to cover the family of some other unfortunate who needs the protection of the mine operators.

In Germany there is such a city as Gary will be. There is no pretense in saying that the employees in it are in anywise independent of their employer for, under the circumstances, they admit they belong to and are a part of the works. The Krupp gun works, located at Essen, is as far from the world as if it were on the moon. There is a young girl, soon to be married, who owns it all. Her belongings are thus appropriately described: "She owns the town of Essen and its 250,000 inhabitants; she has more than 40,000 employees; she has enormous iron mills and 547 iron mines; she owns the bakeries, slaughter houses, the general stores and the cottages in which her employees live. She has a police force of 900 to protect the town and a private bodyguard of her own. She owns everything and everybody in the town of Essen."

This city, as well as Gary and all others like it, are not good propositions for the people generally. It is sufficient that the employee belongs to his employer during working hours; it is too much to be under his direct influence all of the time and yet, the city of Gary, erected by the power of autocratic will, will be lauded for a certain time as one of the exhibitions of the care of a great corporation for the welfare of its working people.

When the time comes for the working people to be driven out of Gary to make room for other beneficiaries of the trust there will be little said of the philanthropic purposes of the corporation, but there will be many references to the return of the power of the feudal lords.

A shirt-making firm in Philadelphia, running a "model" open shop, subjected their employees, about 180 persons, mostly girls, to a tax of 50 cents a week for power and for the use of a machine, five cents a week for towels and soap, two cents a week for drinking water, five cents a week in summer time for ice and five cents a week in winter for heat and light, in all about \$125 a week from the whole force. Repeated requests for the abolition of these exactions were denied, until finally the girls went on strike and got what they wanted. And this happened, too, in the City of Brotherly Love!—*Ex.*

The Ohio law providing that after railway trainmen have worked fifteen consecutive hours they may not be required to give further service until they have had at least eight hours' rest has been declared valid. Attorney General Ellis has given an opinion to this effect to the Ohio Railroad Commission. A portion of the statute in question which the court has set aside attempted to make ten hours a day's work on railways, but the court held it a violation of the right of private contract.

The petition of the trainmen of the California Northwestern Railroad for an increase of salary has been granted. The increase went into effect on October 1, and will result in giving each of the trainmen an increase of about 20 per cent.

O'Connor & Cussen

SUCCESSORS TO
O'CONNOR & O'REILLY

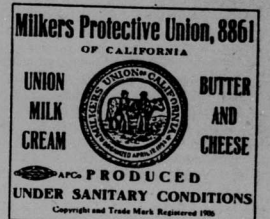
UNION TAILORS AND UP TO DATE
FURNISHERS, ARE NOW LOCATED
AT 132 VAN NESS AVE., WHERE WE
HOPE TO SERVE ALL OF THE
UNION MEN WITH THE BEST AND
LATEST IN TAILORING AND FUR-
NISHINGS AT THE MOST MODER-
ATE PRICES.

O'Connor & Cussen

132 Van Ness Ave., Near Hayes
Formerly 33-35 Fourth Street

UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairy-
man or Grocer furnish
you MILK, CREAM,
BUTTER and CHEESE
bearing this Label.



The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Pack-
ages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary
Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond
with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address, 3884
Mission street.

Hiram G. Davis

COUNSELOR AT LAW

Office, 3343 Mission Street

DANIEL O'CONNELL

—COUNSELOR-AT-LAW—

Offices 419 Clement and 86 Sanchez Streets

Residence 1433 Sanchez

"Thin Model" Watches

Thin case—about half the
thickness of an ordinary
watch.

Case is finished plain—
have your monogram en-
graved on it.

Richness, good taste.

**DEREMER
& COMPANY**

1341 VAN NESS AVENUE

Near Bush Street

(Formerly at 137 Montgomery Street)

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 335 Noe street. Secretary's office and headquarters, St. Helen Hall, 2039 Fifteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first Tuesdays at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Park 845.

Alaska Salmon Packers—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters, 1131 O'Farrell.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 2570 Geary.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2d and 4th Sundays, 2570 Geary; headquarters, 1923 Pine.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—J. R. Bleily, Secy., 835 Webster; meet 835 Webster, Mondays.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—H. A. Harby, Sutor Baths.

Bartenders, No. 41—Headquarters, 427 Ivy ave., P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2089 15th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 260 Noe.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Native Sons' Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Anna Gill, Secy., 960 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1314 Alabama.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet at Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market.

Butchers, No. 115—Headquarters, 2774 Bryant; meet every Wednesday p. m., northwest corner 22d and Folsom.

Boat Builders—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Miss E. Humphrey, Secy., 4405 20th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1133 Mission.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 339 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, at headquarters.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—J. Blum Secy., Post Office Station No. 2, Mission Road.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Wolfe's Hall, Ocean View.

Coppers (Slack Barrel), No. 28—Meet 3d Wednesdays at Kentucky and 22d.

Coopers (Machine), No. 131—Meet at Potrero Opera House.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays at 28th and Church.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 402 Locust; meet Tuesdays, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters, Market and 13th, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet every Tuesday.

Freight Handlers—D. J. O'Meara, Secy.

Furniture and Piano Drivers—Wm. H. Marden, Secy., 147 Fair Oaks.

Foundry Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, at Eighteenth and Folsom.

Garment Cutters, No. 45—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 124A Eureka.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 260 Noe.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet Saturdays at 22d and Hampshire.

Glove Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 225 Steiner.

Hackmen—Meet Saturdays, Mowry's Hall, Grove and Laguna.

Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Miscellaneous—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

Hatters, C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at 331 Noe.

Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Durant School.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Friday at 260 Noe.

Journeyman Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 24th and Chattanooga.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—E. T. O'Day, Secretary, 557 Duboce ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—18A Diamond; meet Thursday at headquarters.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Eagles' Hall Wednesday evenings.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—D. McLennan, Secy., 981 Valencia.

Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East st.

Molders, No. 164—Headquarters, 3003 Mission; meet every Thursday at Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market.

Metal Polishers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 20th and Folsom.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Gruettl Hall, near Five-Mile House, Mission Road; headquarters, 3884 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—W. E. Decker, Secy., 417 Haight.

Musicians—J. A. Keogh, Secy., headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—Henry Schutter, Secretary, 253 North st.

Pavers, No. 18—J. W. Leary, Secy., 128 Eureka.

Post Office Clerks—G. M. Jones, Secy., 1613 Baker.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, Folsom St. Bulkhead; meet Tuesdays at 9 Mission.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 936 Fillmore.

Photo-Engravers, No. 8—A. J. Gallagher, headquarters, 416 Oak.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12—C. C. Keefe, Secretary, 2311 Howard.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—1st and 3d Mondays, Page and Gough.

Pattern Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Twenty-second and Folsom.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Ed. McGenity, Business Agent, 155 Henry.

Rammermen—E. M. Gillen, Secy., 617 Mariposa.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Headquarters, 417 Haight; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, at headquarters.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Kentucky, bet. 16th and 17th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, at Twin Peaks Hall, T. A. Reardon, 391 Oak.

Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays. Headquarters, 419 Haight.

and Noe.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Headquarters, 835 Webster; meet at 317 Devisadero, Saturdays, 8 p. m.

Street Railroad Construction Workers—J. O'Neill, Secy., 3328 20th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—A. Johnson, Examiner stereotyping dept., Folsom, near Spear; Frank Billington, Secy., 645 Taylor ave., Alameda.

Ship Drillers—Meet at 22d and Folsom, 2d and 4th Fridays.

Ship Joiners—Headquarters, 10 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom.

Ship Scalers—H. Woodville, Secy., 209 6th ave., cor. California; meet Mondays, 1 Vallejo.

Sail Makers—C. H. Hatch, Secy., 371 San Carlos ave.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Jacob Karn, Secy., 1683 48th ave.

Sugar Workers—Meet at Potrero Opera House, 18th and Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—C. L. Schilling, 314 Utah.

Stable Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at 1723 Market.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—H. T. Ajax, Business Agent, 3826 Grove, Oakland.

Teamsters, No. 85—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet at Stricker's Hall, 28th and Church, Sunday at 2 p. m.

Theatrical Stage Employees—S. I. Simmons, Secy., 434 3d ave.; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, St. Helen Hall, 15th and Market.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 342 9th; H. L. White, Secy.

Upholsterers—J. H. Peacock, Secy.; headquarters, 640 Olive ave.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday, 2666 Mission.

Walters, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesday, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays at 2 p. m., at headquarters, 619 Octavia.

Web Pressmen—Meet 1st Monday at 340 9th.

Thought He Saw Double.

A worthy professor was invited to dine at the house of a lady of fashion.

The day was hot, the wine cool, the professor's thirst great, and the fair neighbor with whom the professor was engaged in a lively conversation filled his glass as often as it was emptied.

When the company rose from the table, the professor noticed, to his great consternation, that he was unsteady on his feet.

In his anxiety to save appearances, he repaired to the drawing-room, where the lady of the house yielded to the wishes of her lady friends and ordered the nurse to bring in the baby twins.

The pair were lying together on a pillow, and the nurse presented them for inspection to the person nearest the door, who happened to be the professor.

The latter gazed intently at them for a while, as if deciding whether or not there were two or one, and then said, somewhat huskily:

"Really, what a bonny little child!"—*People's Magazine*.

The late Archbishop of Canterbury was for many years fearful of a stroke of paralysis. Seated at the right of Countess T— at a brilliant banquet, he startled the guests by arising and remarking: "Brethren, it has come at last—that which I have feared for forty years—a stroke of paralysis. I have been pinching my knee for the last twenty minutes and can't find the least sensation there." "Pardon me," said the Countess, "but it was my knee that you were pinching."—*Boston Transcript*.

The editor of a paper in Western Indiana declares it to be a fact that a "cub" reporter on an Evansville sheet, in describing the murder of a man in an adjacent town, wired his paper as follows: "Murderer evidently in quest of money. Luckily Jones had deposited all his funds in the bank day before, so that he lost nothing but his life."—*Success*.

THE SAME GOOD

Lundstrom HATS

are being made in our old shop in the rear of our Market Street Store, by the same Union Hatters.

Main Store

1458 Market Street

Branch Stores

64 Market—530 Haight

KING SOLOMON'S HALL

FILLMORE NEAR SUTTER

STRICTLY UNION

Enterprise
Brewing Co.

2015-25 FOLSOM STREET

Employs Only Union Men In All Its Departments

BREWERS OF

ORIGINAL EXTRA PALE BOHEMIAN,
CULMBACHER, PILSENER,
STEAM AND PORTER

For Sale in all Leading Groceries and Saloons

SAMUEL McFADDEN & CO.

Undertakers

The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden & Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.

WHAT MADE ME FAMOUS

My \$25 SUITS

TO YOUR MEASUREMENT

NATE LEVY

Note I use the label.



(Formerly of Armstrong & Levy.)
UNION TAILOR

1020 FILLMORE ST., Near Golden Gate Ave.

This is the Label of the
Journeyman Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA

used on Custom-Made Clothing



The following named custom tailoring firms, entitled to use the Union Label of Journeyman Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 2, have resumed business and so notified the officers of No. 2. Other firms which may open are requested to notify H. T. Ajax, 3826 Grove St., Oakland, and arrangements will immediately be made to supply them with labels and add their names to this list.

Kelleher & Browne, 16 Octavia St.
Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 328 1/2 Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, McAllister St.
Harth, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.
 Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.
 Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate ave.
 Artograph Co., The, 790 Turk.
 Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.
 Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 Bohannon, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.
 Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 Boulton-Lechner Co., 519 Filbert.
 Boutes, Louis E., 1833 Green.
 Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 Brunt, W. N. Co., 391 Jesse.
 Buckley & Curtin, 1735 Dolores.
 Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.
 Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 Call, The, Third and Market.
 Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 Clements Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission Sts.
 Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agency, Eighth and Brannan.
 Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 Coast Seamen's Journal.
 Crackbon & Tonkin, 22 Leavenworth.
 Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.
 Dettner-Travers Press, Forty-ninth and Shafter, near Telegraph, Oakland.
 Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 Elite Printing Co., 3257 Twenty-fourth.
 Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.
 Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 Fisk & Syster, 684 San Jose Ave., cor. Twenty-ninth.
 Francis Valentine Co., 234 Thirteenth.
 Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.
 Gilmartin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.
 Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 Greater San Francisco Ptg. Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 Halle & Scott, 1225 Eighteenth Ave., Sunset.
 Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 Hancock Bros., 567 Williams, Oakland.
 Hicks-Judd Company, 270-284 Valencia.
 Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 Jalumstein Printing Co., 1326 Eddy.
 Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 Johnstone Press, The, 26 Clay.
 Labor Clarion, 2089 Fifteenth.
 Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.
 Latham & Emanuel, 971 Howard.
 Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 Lynch & Hurley, 3476 Twentieth.
 Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 Majestic Press, 1919 Ellis.
 Marshall & Lightburne, 1338 Fillmore.
 Medina & Co., 3137 Laguna.
 Mining and Engineering Review, 1225 18th Ave.
 Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 Morris, H. C. Co., 3232 Mission.
 McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.
 Mordock Press, The, 1580 Geary.
 Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 Neal Publishing Co., 619 Clay.
 Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 North End Review, 1322 Stockton.
 O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.
 Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 Peterson, Con H., 33 Ivy Ave.
 Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.
 Prouty Press, 208 Noe.
 Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 Reesch Co., Louis, 2513 Howard.
 Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 Roxburgh & Hastings, 350 Fell.
 Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.
 Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 Sequoia Press, The, 1161 Howard.
 Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.
 Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.
 Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.
 Stanley-Taylor Co., Bryant, bet. Third and Fourth.
 Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.
 Sutter Press, 448 Haight.
 Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.
 Thompson & Adams, 2231 Mission.
 Tibbets, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
 Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 Williams, Jos., 1329 Ellis.
 Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

Althof & Bahls, Alameda.
 Barry, Ed., 1552 Webster.
 Brown & Power Co., Clay and Sansome.
 Hicks-Judd Co., Fourteenth and Valencia.
 Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1508 Buchanan.

McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 McIntyre, Jno. B., Fifth and Folsom.
 Malloy, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 Stanley-Taylor Co., 2308 California.
 Thumler-Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.
 Webster, Fred, Hayes and Devisadero.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.
 Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.
 Tibbets, H. C., 1590 Geary.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located temporarily at 342 Ninth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

Spelling Reform.

"I am not a spelling reformer," said Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, "but a friend of mine named Turner nearly made one of me once."

"Turner and I were traveling together. We came to a certain hotel, and there, to my amazement, the man registered:

"H. C. Phtholgyrrh."

"What is the matter with you?" I exclaimed. "Why do you adopt that remarkable alias? Have you committed some crime?"

"No, indeed!" said Turner.

"Then why don't you register your own name?" said I.

"That is my own name," he answered. 'P-h-t-h-o-l-o-g-n-y-r-r-h—Turner. That's my name.'

"Well," I said, "I can't see how you make 'Turner' out of 'Phtholgyrrh.' What is your object, anyway, in using such a peculiar spelling?"

"Oh," said my friend, "when I used to register plain 'Turner' I attracted no attention. Now, though my name excites a great deal of wondering comment. People study it. They ask one another what my nationality can be. Even now, you will notice, there is a little crowd buzzing over the register. 'Phtholgyrrh' is good English spelling for 'Turner,' too. In the 'phth' there is the sound of 't' as in 'phthisis.' In the 'olo' there is the sound of 'ur' as in 'colonel.' The 'gn' is 'n' as in 'gnat.' Finally, in the 'yrrh' there is the sound of 'er' as in 'myrrh.' There you have it. Phtholgyrrh—Turner."—Ex.

When Pierpont Morgan sailed on the Celtic to Naples a stop was made at Ponta Delgada, in the Azores, and thence a deputation came to call upon the magnate. The talk during the reception turned to music and a lady asked Mr. Morgan if he had ever heard the Gregorian music that is sung in the Sistine chapel in Rome. "I have," Mr. Morgan said. "And how did you like it?" the lady asked. "Those chants, you know, are said to be sung to the tunes which were used in David's time." Mr. Morgan smiled. "I could never understand till now," he said "why Saul threw his javelin at David."—Ex.

Atlas Furniture and Auction Co. Inc

THE PLACE TO BUY

You should look at the immense stock of Bedsteads, Dressers, Stoves, etc. Right Prices and Full Value.

OAK ROCKERS AT \$2.50

The place to buy Furniture, Carpets or other Household Goods is the place where you get the very best for your money.

1140-42-44-46-48-50 McALLISTER STREET, Bet. Fillmore and Webster, San Francisco

Largest Furniture and Auction House
on the Coast



H. M. ALEXANDER W. G. WITTMAN
 Of Typographical Union, No. 21 Of Printing Pressmen, No. 2

Good Printing....
.....Right Prices

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.

Union-Label Receipt Books in Stock

2 ASH AVENUE, Bet. Larkin and Polk Sts.

TELEPHONE SPECIAL 784.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA

FRANK J. SYMMES, Pres. O. A. HALE, Vice-Pres.
 CHAS. NELSON, Vice-Pres. E. W. RUNYON, Vice-Pres.
 HENRY BRUNNER, Cashier

Capital paid in - - - \$1,500,000.00
 Surplus and Undivided Profits 248,742.13
 DEPOSITS - - - 4,176,658.85

42 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

The German Savings and Loan Society

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital and Surplus..... \$2,500,098.42
 Capital actually paid up in cash..... 1,000,000.00
 Deposits, June 30, 1905..... 37,738,672.17
 F. Tillmann, Jr., President; Daniel Meyer, First Vice-President; Emil Rohde, Second Vice-President; A. H. R. Schmidt, Cashier; Wm. Herrman, Asst. Cashier; George Tourny, Secretary; A. H. Muller, Asst. Secretary.
 Directors—F. Tillmann, Jr., Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohde, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, N. Ohlandt, J. W. Van Bergen, E. T. Kruse, W. S. Goodfellow.

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER
BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.

TRADES UNION FUNDS.

To the series of Johns Hopkins studies in historical and political science Dr. A. M. Sakolski has recently contributed a monograph on "The Finances of American Trade Unions," which discusses in a very practical way their activity on its financial side.

The history of American trades unionism, as he shows, has been a slow but steady progress from nominal dues and small benefits toward the high dues and large benefits which have long prevailed in English unions. This has been accompanied by a slow process of centralizing union funds, as in the case of the Iron Molders' Union, where only 7 of the 25 cents' weekly dues is retained by the local. The amounts handled annually by some of the national or international unions have grown to large proportions. The United Mine Workers raised \$2,225,370.28 for the strike of 1902, this being supplemented by \$419,954.14 contributed by other unions and the public. This latter sum, by the way, is said to be the largest ever raised for strike purposes outside the trade immediately affected. The Glass Bottle Blowers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, among others, maintain regularly defense funds of \$250,000.

The value and importance of out-of-work benefits as a means of promoting the aims of trades unions and of strengthening their ties has not been lost sight of. It has been constantly urged by those who advocate this form of relief that nothing is more effective for maintaining a standard rate of wages. By offering a member sufficient relief to maintain him while unemployed the motive which impels him to accept a lower wage than the standard rate is removed and his desertion made less likely. "A starving man," wrote President Adolph Strasser of the Cigar Makers' Union in 1879, "has no conscience. He will accept any payment for his work in order to provide for his sustenance." And former Secretary Maguire of the Brotherhood of Carpenters urged the adoption of the out-of-work benefit on similar grounds. "The wages of those who continue in employment," he said, "can only be kept up to a living standard by a strong organization and the payment of an out-of-work benefit. Unemployed men can not live on sentiment. However strong unionism may be, self-preservation is the first law of nature and must be recognized as such."

In general the per capita expenditure for strikes during the last twenty-five years has decreased. Mr. Sakolski's figures show that this expenditure was highest in 1884, when it ran up to \$12.09 per capita, due to many unwisely inaugurated strikes against a reduction of wages during a season of trade depression. Since then a rule has been adopted restricting the power of local unions to inaugurate strikes, and the greater influence exercised by the international officers in settling disputes has reduced the expenditure considerably.

The result of this policy was shown in the period of depression between 1893 and 1899, when, although the output of cigars fell off rapidly and wages were reduced in a number of localities, the average per capita cost of strikes was less than during any similar period in the union's history. Unfavorable trade conditions, instead of resulting in a larger number of strikes than formerly, led the international union to discourage trade conflicts, so that, as far as possible, the funds might be used in the payment of out-of-work benefits and traveling loans to unemployed members.

The general view in regard to strikes against reduction of wages in times of financial depression is shown by a paragraph from the report of the secretary of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union for 1895, which said: "For the first time in twelve years we have passed through the season without a strike of international character or one legalized by the international union. It goes to show that the members of our organization are awakening to the fact that there is a time for strikes as for everything else, and strikes in times of depression are not right and ought to be avoided."

Demand union-label hats.

Hansen & Elrick

(FORMERLY EXAMINER BUILDING)

ARE NOW SELLING

Men's Furnishings and Hats

... AT ...

1105-07 Fillmore St.

GET THE BEST--IT PAYS
Cary Safes Are Fireproof
RICHARDSON BROS.

General Agents—Stock on Hand
131 FIFTH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

New Type

New Presses

WALTER N. BRUNT

COMPANY

(Formerly Second and Mission Streets)

**Printing, Badges,
Regalia, Buttons, Etc.**

NOW RUNNING AT

391 JESSIE ST.

At Fifth, opposite U. S. Mint, S. F.

TIEDEMANN BROS.

Jefferson Saloon
and Cafe

700 McAllister St.

Cor. Gough

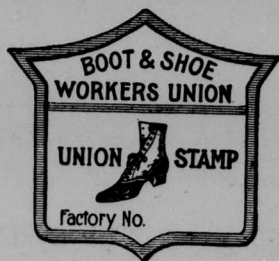
**KIMBALL
Clothing Co.**

It Will Pay You

to walk a block out of
your way just to see how
we sell clothing for men.
Our **Blue Serge Suit at**
\$10 beats the world. Try
Kimball's Clothes, now at

444 Van Ness Avenue

Cor. McAllister Street



Union Members, Be Consistent
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

J. C. Meussdorffer Sons
Hatters

909—FILLMORE—909

Between McAllister and Fulton Sts.

Formerly 534-536 Third St., San Francisco

Complete assortment of Stiff and Soft Hats

Best \$2.50 Hat that can be bought

Panama Hats, \$5

We'll clean, bleach, block and trim your old Panama
Our reputation as reliable and practical Hatters will
assure you of good values

A Trial will convince You

909—FILLMORE—909

Baldwin Jewelry Co.

Agents for All American Watches

Factory on Premises

1261 Van Ness Avenue, at Sutter

SAN FRANCISCO

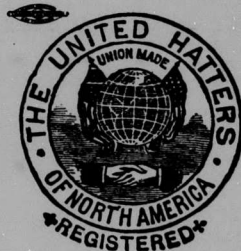


This is the only genuine Label of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

GENERAL OFFICE

62 East Fourth Street, New York City

Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels



Ask for the Label

— DON'T —
Wear a Hat Without It

Don't patronize a dealer who has LOOSE LABELS.
Take a look at it when you are buying a Hat and see that the Union Label of the United Hatters of North America is in it. Beware of counterfeit labels. Genuine labels are always sewed in.

WHEN YOU
DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on
the Keg or Bottle.

